

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

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No. 7.

## IMMENSE PASSENGER BUSINESS

There were carried into and out of the Grand Central Station of the New York Central, during 1901, 14,545,345 passengers.

## ARMOUR AT JACKSON

One of the largest packing houses in the South will be established at Jackson, Tenn., by Armour & Co., who will make Jackson a chief distributory point South.

## HARRY RAPHAEL'S DILEMMA

Harry Raphael has a hard time explaining away his reddish—no, not raddish—nose. The cold theory is the true one, but the hot theory also has its adherents. Members pull at his proboscis, saying "I nose you."

## GOVERNOR IN BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION

Governor Kimball, of Rhode Island, has been elected vice-president of the Butchers, Grocers and Market Dealers' Association of Rhode Island. The Governor has been a member of the association since its formation, in 1883.

## EXPORTS FROM PUERTO CABELLO

Among the principal exports from the Consular district of Puerto Cabello for the year ending December 31, 1901, were the following: 66,299 head of cattle, 1,188,658 lbs. of hides, 86,313 lbs. of deer skins and 573,776 lbs. of goat skins.

## SWIFT STOCK OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Subscriptions of stockholders for the \$5,000,000 additional stock issue of Swift & Company decided on at the last annual meeting closed Wednesday. The issue was \$1,000,000 over-subscribed. Stockholders will receive stock pro rata.

## SIOUX CITY'S INCREASE

The month of January shows a very gratifying increase in the business done by the Sioux City stock yards and the packing houses, as compared with January a year ago. The total number of cattle, hogs and sheep killed last month in Sioux City packing houses was 102,529 head, as against 72,467 in the previous January, showing an increase of 30,062 head, or over 40 per cent. in a year.

## EXPORTING TO ABYSSINIA

The Italian Consul in Abyssinia has advised his government that France is cultivating trade in Abyssinia, and that the 10,000,000 people of that country merit the consideration of exporting nations. Hides is a large item of export. American trade is making the most headway in Abyssinia.

## NEW DELINTING COMPANY

A dispatch from Dover, Del., says: "Certificates of incorporation were filed here as follows: The National Cotton Seed Delinting Company of Baltimore, capital \$1,000,000, to manufacture machines for delinting cotton and to manufacture cottonseed oil. Incorporators Charles Eagan, William A. Ragsdale, Baltimore, and J. G. Gray, Wilmington, Del.

## NEW OFFICERS

The following changes have been made in the officers of the Kansas City Stockyards Co. by election: Col. C. F. Morse, formerly vice-president and general manager, becomes president; Eugene Rust, formerly traffic manager, becomes general manager; H. P. Child, assistant general manager, becomes general supply agent; and the offices of assistant general manager and traffic manager are abolished.

## ADDITIONS TO BRANCH

A gang of men in the employ of McCormack & Co., contractors, of Boston, Mass., commenced work at Woonsocket, R. I., on a new addition which is to be built onto the Woonsocket Reef and Provision Co. on River street, a branch of the G. H. Hammond Co., with headquarters in Hammond, Ind. The new additions, which will be of wood, will be one and a half stories high and 20x22 feet.

## REAL ESTATE GOES UP

Advices from Fort Worth, Texas, say: One noticeable feature as a result of the announcement from Chicago that the stock yards company had been organized with Armour and Swift at the head, is the sudden advance in the prices of real estate in North Fort Worth. Lots are held at from \$300 to \$700, according to location. Already several pieces of property have been sold at these figures, and deals are pending for the transfer of other lots at the same price.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LIVESTOCK

The recent livestock census of New South Wales, Australia, states that there are 481,000 horses, 1,983,000 cattle, 40,021,000 sheep, and 257,000 swine in the colony at the date of the enumeration. The numbers of each description of livestock have, of recent years, shown a tendency to decline; and this is especially noticeable in the case of sheep, whose numbers are now over 20,000,000 less than they were in 1891.

## PLANT RESUMES OPERATIONS

Advices from Nebraska City, Neb., say that the Morton-Gregson Co. plant is now killing a limited number of hogs each day. This is the first attempt at operation since the strike was declared. Manager Burdick announces that he has a sufficient force of men to run the plant at partial capacity. Information whether or not terms have been made between the strikers and the packing company has not been made public.

## COLD STORAGE BILL

John Bradley, of the First Erie Assembly District, of New York, has introduced the following amendment to the penal code:

"Any unsalted, unpreserved or fresh fish, poultry or meat kept in cold storage or packed in ice for a period of more than one year shall be deemed tainted, spoiled and unfit for use, and any person who sells or offers for sale any such fish, poultry or meats is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The bill, if it becomes a law, would interfere with cold-storage concerns all over the State. In fact, according to Mr. Bradley's own statement, it would strike some of them pretty hard.

## GLUE FROM SALMON SKINS

The affinity between fish and glue is to be strengthened by the utilization of salmon skins in its manufacture. After several unsuccessful attempts to interest capitalists in his project, a well-known American glue manufacturer is reported to have succeeded in closing negotiations with salmon canners, and the company will build two factories near the big runs in the southern and northern parts of British Columbia. There should not be any trouble about the canners and the manufacturer sticking together in such a business.—Astorian.

### FEEDING WHEAT TO STOCK

In connection with the exhibition at Paris last year there was held an international congress upon the feeding of live stock. A report on the subject of wheat as a ration for animals was drawn up by M. Vacher, and a summary of this report is contained in the Belgian Bulletin de l'Agriculture.\*

Wheat may form an excellent ration for stock, but how far it is economical depends upon the price of the grain; and the question whether to put wheat on the market or to use it on the farm is one which must be determined according to its value at the time. Experiments in five different ways of feeding wheat are noticed.

1. Raw Wheat.—Wheat fed in the natural state may suit the horse, which, by reason of its perfect mastication, digests almost the whole of the nutritive elements (according to experiments by MM. Muntz and Girard). Swine also assimilate it well, but it is not economical in the case of cattle, which only utilize 40 or 50 per cent. of the nutritive elements.

2. Flour.—If steamed before use, wheat flour becomes very digestible, but it is apt to form a paste in the mouth, so that the animals dislike it after a time. The cost of milling is also a consideration.

3. Crushed Wheat.—This form is preferable to the first two, as not involving the objections mentioned above, but to be economical the grain should be crushed by mechanical power.

4. Bread.—This method of feeding wheat has proved satisfactory, both for horses and for fattening other farm animals.

5. Cooked Wheat.—This method is the one most approved of by M. Vacher, who considers it superior from the double point of view of economy and digestibility. In cooking the wheat, the grain is put to steep for some time beforehand, and then cooked in a food-boiler until it can be easily crushed between the fingers. It is then taken out of the boiler and allowed to cool and become slightly acid during twelve hours. Before giving it to the cattle a certain quantity of warm water is added to restore its volume and to facilitate ingestion and digestion.

Experiments in feeding cooked grain to stock have been carried out in France by M. Pluchet for a number of years.† His first trial was made in 1893, in which year, owing to the low price of bread, he changed the diet of his horses, which were exclusively engaged in farm work, replacing 8 lbs. of oats by about 6 1-2 lbs. of full wheat bread and 1-4 lb. of cooked linseed, with results which he considered satisfactory. When wheat prices subsequently improved, he substituted rye for wheat, and for the last six years the daily ration of his horses has been approximately 22 lbs. of straw, 16 lbs. of chopped fodder, 10 lbs. of oats, and 6 1-2 lbs. of cooked rye. This ration has, he states, given him complete satisfaction. In calculating the economy, however, no allowance has been made for cooking the rye (or wheat), because it is done by utilizing the escape of steam (which would otherwise be wasted) from an engine employed to work various machinery employed on the farm.

In 1899 the price of wheat again fell, and

has since been (in France) about 31s. to 32s. per quarter. M. Pluchet thereupon undertook an experiment in feeding some of the wheat he had grown on his farm to his cattle. In the first place, the wheat was thoroughly leaved in a winnower, which separated the lighter grains in the proportion of about 18 per cent. By this means, from 200 lbs. of wheat he obtained 162 lbs. of very fine wheat worth 1s. 4d. per quarter more, and 37 lbs. of light wheat for use as cattle food. This cleaning process having enhanced the value of the wheat sent to the market, he was able to reckon the cost of that fed to the stock at about 27s. per quarter only (but making no allowance for the cost of cleaning).

Thirty oxen were set apart in January to be fattened for the butcher, and divided into lots as similar in weight, etc., as possible, for the purpose of the experiment. The first lot re-

ceived 4.4 lbs. (afterwards increased to 6.6 and 8.8 lbs.) of cooked wheat per head, and the second had the same quantity of linseed cake, in addition to a general ration of 132 lbs. of pulp from a sugar refinery mixed with wheat husks, and about 15 lbs. of clover silage. The gains made by the animals which were weighed at intervals, were at first in favor of those fed with wheat; but subsequently the cake-fed beasts improved the more rapidly, and when they were finally taken by the butcher the gains made by the two lots were exactly equal. There was, nevertheless, an economy in favor of the cooked wheat of about 14s. per head (at the prices then current), with the additional advantage, in years of superabundance and low prices, of withdrawing from the market a certain amount of low grade wheat and delivering only corn of superior quality.

### WANT SPRINGER

Advices from Denver, Colo., say: W. B. Stickney, a member of the St. Louis live stock exchange, is at the Brown Palace Hotel, having come to the city for the purpose of inducing John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, to accept the management of the live stock department of the St. Louis exposition. He was in conference with Mr. Springer for some time last night, and will meet him again to-day. Mr. Stickney said: "I had considerable corre-

spondence with Mr. Springer, and it was settled that he was to come to St. Louis and meet the fair committee. His plans were interfered with, however, and so I decided to hasten matters by running out here to see Mr. Springer. Mr. Springer is not averse to going to St. Louis, but he has not consented to accept the place as chief of the department. The principal trouble is that Mr. Springer cannot quite see his way clear to devote his entire time to the work."

### DRAWBACK ON GLOVE LEATHER

The United States Treasury Department has sent the following letter to the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y.:

Sir: On the exportation of glove leather, colored or dyed, manufactured by Edgar W. Starr, of Gloversville, N. Y., wholly with the use of tanned and dressed leather, imported "in the white," a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on such imported material used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the contents of the same, described as in the export invoice, or a sworn copy of the said in-

voice may be attached to and from a part of the said entry.

The drawback entry must show the total number of skins exported of the various kinds and descriptions, and must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported skins were manufactured of material and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 19, 1901, transmitted herewith for your official information and guidance.

In liquidation, the number of skins imported of each kind and description which may be taken as bases for allowance of drawback may equal the number of dyed or colored skins exported of corresponding kinds and descriptions when officially verified.

### WANT TO IMPORT FRESH MEAT TO THE UNITED STATES

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER was asked by important meat interests, in view of the very high price of fresh meats north of the Equator and the reported cheapness of the carcass stuff on the other side of the world, to find out if antipodean mutton could be landed in the United States profitably, after paying the duty thereon. One of the very largest colonial consignment companies of Australia writes as follows in reply to our inquiry:

Editor, the NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We are duly in receipt of your letter of 23rd Oct., asking us to give you quotations for frozen meat delivered in New York and Philadelphia and in reply beg to inform you that we do not see our way to do so as at present there are no steamers fitted with refrigerating space running between the Colonies and New York, and the cost of bringing the meat to London and then re-shipping it would render the price quite prohibitive.

If you can see your way to arrange the

freight there would be no difficulty in quoting you a price f. o. b. at, say, Sydney, in Australia, or Christchurch, in New Zealand, for either beef or mutton.

At present prices are ruling high in Australia on account of the drought which has caused great havoc amongst the stock and good sheep (carcasses) would now cost fully 2 3-4 pence (5 1-2c.) @ 3 pence (6c.) per lb. f. o. b. whereas New Zealand mutton could not be supplied under 3 3-4 pence (7 1-2c.) per lb.

Under the circumstances we think there is very little chance of working up a business, and until there are vessels running direct between the two places we do not see that much can be done.

It will thus be seen that the American mutton market is cheaper than the Australian even before the duty is added. Lambs on this side scale higher but the duty and freight would more than kill the imported carcass even if the meat were equally as good as the home article.

\*1901. Vol. XVII, part 3.

† Bulletin des Séances de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France. Vol. LXI, 1904, No. 4.

# STATUS OF THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN WASHINGTON.)

Any anti-oleomargarine bill is bad and regrettable, but the action of the House yesterday on the pending bill gives hope to the friends of the poor man's butter. The first battle is over. The air is full of the following talk:

Grout is disgusted. Tawney is non-plussed. The renovated butter people—the produce dealers among them particularly—are in a state of panic over the mutilated Grout-Henry-and-several-other-people's bill which passed the House on Wednesday by a shaky majority of 44. Quite a change from last year's big vote, and it was a blackened-eyed bill to get that much support. The Provisioner's quiet and persistent work has proved to be effective.

The worm turned. Congressmen got tired of being treated as an asset, and of being herded and prodded like cattle. The eyes began to open and the reason of some of them began to return. The dairy lobbyists, when forced from cover, looked uninviting.

The strong work of Judge Springer, general counsel of the National Live Stock Association, and of The National Provisioner, is highly commended, and proved most helpful and of great weight. These parties kept members posted and the issue very clearly cut for oleo's friends in Congress. In Committee of the Whole the butter crowd were backed into a corner and held at bay. They were made to swallow Mr. Allen's distasteful renovated butter amendment; they were forced into certain recognition of State permits to manufacture and sell in their borders and to construe their mysterious clause "free from ingredients that cause it to look like butter." The object of this clause was to kill the manufacture of oleomargarine entirely. The mutilated bill passed in Committee of the Whole by a bare majority of 28, and the House by a shaky 44 majority. The butter sellers claimed a clear 2 to 1 majority. The bill now goes to the Senate with its impossible and contradictory provisions and with the renovated butter makers and agents unable to support. It looked so funny to see anti-trust farmers voting for a butter trust, and liberty-loving Americans voting to shackle trade and industry.

The Senate is a more conservative and sensible body than the House. It is expected to take a broad, serious view of this butter question.

I have placed all of your facts and suggestions as per instructions, and I think that The National Provisioner and Judge Springer, with some assistance from the interests involved, could have come nearer, if not entirely, winning along the line of campaign that they laid down and pushed here in public and in private.

Now that the fight is over in the House there is a feeling of nausea and disgust among some Congressmen who voted for the measure. Some of them expressed to me, privately, a hope that "the Senate will kill the damnable measure." I think the reaction above voiced is sincere.

It is certain that the butter people will seek, first, to get the Senate Committee to report some other bill than the one passed by the

House yesterday. It is not believed that the Senate will pass the present House bill. Ex-Congressman Grout left in disgust. An effort will be made to get him back to have his original bill taken up by the Senate, and then to get what the dairy people ask in a conference bill. That is the present plan. If that cannot be done it is intimated that the renovated butter Senators will balk at the bill passed by the House. It is claimed by Gen. Grout's friends that the clause "any shade of yellow butter" cripples the Grout-Henry mongrel bill before the Senate. The butter gang did not get what they went for, and the chances of defeating this legislation before the Senate are better.

## The "Any Shade of Yellow" Clause

The original clause was amended so as to read:

"Free from coloration or ingredient that causes it (oleomargarine) to look like butter of any shade of yellow."

## Mr. Scott's Pungent Amendment

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out all the proviso in section 1, line 7, page 2, after the word "otherwise," and substitute the following:

"Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid any State to permit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in any manner consistent with the laws of said State, provided that it is manufactured and sold entirely within the State."

## Allen's Renovated Butter Amendment

This important amendment, which labels, inspects, and punishes the selling of renovated butter unlabeled as such, will be sent on with the full text of the measure as passed. Amendment adopted in committee by 127 to 107, and the House by 150 to 106.

## MEAT SEIZURES

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1902: Beef, 14,980 lbs.; veal, 5,215 lbs.; mutton, 500 lbs.; lamb, 225 lbs.; poultry, 3,885 lbs.; pork, 6,000 lbs. Total, 30,580 lbs.

## AN OLEOMARGARINE COMMISSION

The National Provisioner offered the suggestion that a Congressional Commission be appointed to investigate the whole subject of oleomargarine and renovated and commercial dairy butter during the recess and make its report before serious and final action be taken. A committee of Congress, headed by Congressman D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, made such an inquiry years ago. It was favorable to oleomargarine. In pursuance of its suggestion The National Provisioner wrote to a member of the House. The following is his reply:

Editor The National Provisioner:

It would do no good to introduce a resolution for a commission, because the Grout bill men are determined to push through their bill as soon as they can without delay of any

## KERR ILL

J. A. Kerr, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, 175 Duane street, has been sick for some days. He is able to be about again.

## SHORT OF OLEO OIL

Latest advices from Rotterdam say the amount of oleo and stock on hand there is 2,709 tierces as against 8,194 tierces a year ago.

## OLEO LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Judge Chittenden, of the Wexford Circuit Court, Michigan, in the case of Snider and Johnson vs. the State, ordered the information quashed on the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

## RINDERPEST AGAIN

Advices to The National Provisioner state that the dread cattle disease, rinderpest, has again broken out near Pretoria, in the Transvaal, South Africa. The authorities are inoculating government and private herds, and bending every effort to stamp out the disease. It is not known how it made its reappearance. Rinderpest does not develop spontaneously. It is infectious from one herd to another; the germs do not lie dormant for any length of time. It is believed it started from imported cattle. The former outbreak was traceable to Asiatic cattle at Massowah, on the Red Sea, where Italian troops were stationed, and traveled across Africa from there.

## HAMMOND STOCK

The G. H. Hammond company is giving stockholders the privilege of subscribing at par, in proportion to their holdings, for \$850,000 of treasury stock, the proceeds of which will be used for general improvements. The present outstanding issue is \$2,750,000, and this increase will make the total stock \$3,600,000, which is the full amount authorized. The Secretary of State has licensed the Hammond Packing Company, owned by the same interests, to increase its capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,750,000. The additional \$500,000 is being offered to stockholders at par in proportion to their holdings. The proceeds will be devoted to betterments.

sort. They do not want any information. They are not acting upon any which they already have. They are acting simply upon the pressure which is being brought to bear upon them by the men engaged in one great industry, who want to kill another great industry competing with theirs. This pressure has caused men to feel afraid that their days of public usefulness as statesmen would be cut short if they did not vote for the Grout bill. There are, however, in the House of Representatives quite a number of men whose minds are open to conviction, and who will deal fairly with the subject. To those we can best appeal, not by measures inducing delays, but by an array of facts and arguments addressed to their reason.

The name of the writer of the above is withheld because the member does not wish publicity in the matter. The vote proves his contention.



## OIL AND SEED TRADE AT MARSEILLES

The condition of the oil and seed trade of Marseilles, as shown by the operations of the year 1901, reaffirms the supremacy of this city in these important lines. In 1892, cotton oil from America began to be recognized as a serious factor in the business. The imports of that year were as follows:

Cotton oil .....	Tons. 11,040
Oil seeds .....	326,552

Total ..... 337,592

Imports of cotton oil reached their maximum in 1898, during which year the receipts at this port amounted to:

Cotton oil .....	Tons. 52,962
Oil seeds .....	309,380

Total ..... 362,342

In 1897, the total importation of arachides had fallen to 40,243 tons and in the year following reached but 68,752 tons, as against 136,002 tons in 1901. In 1898, fear was felt lest the American oil would ruin the local crushing trade, but subsequent events have established the fallacy of that conviction. Crop conditions have been favorable to the seed-crushing branch of the trade, and higher prices have diminished imports from America, so that the year 1901 gives totals as follows:

Cotton oil .....	Tons. 34,323
Oil seeds .....	384,478

Total ..... 418,801

Meanwhile, great as has been the fluctuation in the imports of cotton oil, still greater has been that of prices. Excluding from consideration the English oil, which comes to this port in small quantities, and taking as a basis the average price paid for American cotton oil during the years named, the showing has been:

Year.	Total imports from the United States.	Price per 100 kils.-grams.	Total amount realized.
	Metric tons		
1902.....	6,004	\$10.21	\$62,217
1898.....	51,000	7.83	4,014,557
1901.....	83,604	11.17	9,359,566

While the import from the United States has fallen off about one-third since 1898, the price has advanced quite two-fifths, other markets, in the meanwhile, taking our surplus at equally good prices.

Imports by marks, contrasting the great year of 1898 with the results of the year 1901, have been:

Description.	1898.	1901.
Edible Oils:	Barrels.	Barrels.
Prime winter.....	18,744	20,264
Prime summer—		
White.....	5,716	4,562
Yellow.....	130,541	123,486
Industrial Oils:		
Summer yellow.....	142,638	39,736
Crude oil.....	100	
Total .....	287,739	188,048

From the foregoing, it clearly appears that, whereas in 1898 one-half of the imports were on account of the soap trade, last year less than one-third went to industrial purposes. Thus, the increase in price can be attribut-

ed to the progress of cotton oil in popular favor as a comestible oil.

In the industrial oil and seed trade, the peanut has again raised itself to the head of the column, the imports showing an increase of 30,500 tons over last year. This supremacy is assured for the next year at least, all reports from India agreeing that the new crop, harvested in December, has been immense, far larger than that of a year ago. Thus far, 650,000 bags have been sold on the Madras coast, and mail advices estimate the quantity available for export at from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bags. If these estimates hold out, Marseilles should be able to secure from India double the quantity of decorticated peanuts imported last year. With scanty offerings of copra, and a feeling that Manila can not maintain the export figures attributed heretofore to accumulated stocks, and with the diminishing importance of cotton oil as an ingredient for the soap trade, attention is concentrating more than ever on the groundnut.

## EXPORTS FOR JANUARY

Cattle.—For January, 1901, 32,077 head, value \$2,931,823; 1902, 24,622 head, value \$2,260,067; for 7 months of 1901, 229,259 head, value \$20,708,355; 1902, 210,121 head, value \$18,964,904.

Hogs.—During January, 1901, 790 head, value \$8,013; 1902, 187 head, value \$2,694; for 7 months of 1901, 9,008, value \$97,149; 1902, 3,658 head, value \$39,142.

Canned Beef.—For January, 1901, 3,777,114 lbs., value \$358,436; 1902, 6,573,074, value —; for 7 months of 1901, 33,115,592 lbs., value \$3,320,347; 1902, 35,559,527, value \$3,522,543.

Fresh Beef.—For January, 1901, 25,966,585 lbs., value \$2,378,224; 1902, 21,837,635 lbs., value \$2,074,536; for 7 months of 1901, 191,627,669 lbs., value \$17,412,213; 1902, 189,982,976 lbs., value \$17,536,239.

Salted, Pickled or Other Cured Beef.—For January, 1901, 3,788,720 lbs., value \$221,693; 1902, 3,188,506 lbs., value \$199,634; for 7

months of 1901, 33,575,223 lbs., value \$1,924,913; 1902, 29,961,683 lbs., value \$1,805,291.

Tallow.—For January, 1901, 6,280,312 lbs., value, \$320,393; 1902, 2,298,494 lbs., value \$130,082; for 7 months of 1901, 53,419,065 lbs., value \$2,643,506; 1902, 24,141,664 lbs., value \$1,305,310.

Bacon.—For January, 1901, 44,783,139 lbs., value \$3,780,016; 1892, 38,815,373 lbs., value \$3,578,122; for 7 months of 1901, 277,704,931 lbs., value \$22,304,014; 1902, 261,384,917 lbs., value \$23,777,190.

Hams.—For January, 1901, 15,797,676 lbs., value \$1,685,373; 1902, 16,006,839 lbs., value \$1,742,421; for 7 months of 1901, 115,247,609 lbs., value \$12,303,991; 1902, 128,988,634 lbs., value \$14,317,822.

Pork.—For January, 1901, 14,010,424 lbs., value \$1,000,736; 1902, 16,217,051 lbs., value \$1,424,766; for 7 months of 1901, 94,530,935 lbs., value \$6,659,211; 1902, 92,786,617 lbs., value \$7,920,285.

Lard.—For January, 1901, 58,338,126 lbs., value \$4,480,101; 1902, 40,333,979 lbs., value \$3,891,772; for 7 months of 1901, 339,472,549 lbs., value \$24,830,777; 1902, 319,974,903 lbs., value \$29,332,723.

Oleo Oil.—For January, 1901, 13,252,419 lbs., value \$906,530; 1902, 10,362,743 lbs., value \$967,555; for 7 months of 1901, 91,926,848 lbs., value \$6,647,343; 1902, 91,122,514 lbs., value \$7,805,161.

Oleomargarine.—For January, 1901, 388,733 lbs., value \$35,477; 1902, 951,232, value \$101,444; for 7 months of 1901, 2,410,331 lbs., value \$237,981; 1902, 3,150,171 lbs., value \$324,108.

Butter.—For January, 1901, 2,398,141 lbs., value \$390,037; 1902, 1,550,434 lbs., value \$282,954; for 7 months of 1901, 11,941,018 lbs., value \$2,087,961; 1902, 11,906,967 lbs., value \$2,119,118.

Cheese.—For January, 1901, 1,324,526 lbs., value \$132,936; 1902, 1,039,113 lbs., value \$108,871; for 7 months of 1901, 26,840,399 lbs., value \$2,732,836; 1902, 18,272,742 lbs., value \$1,779,069.

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## THE MURALO COMPANY

NEW BRIGHTON, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES: 12 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., and Dunbar's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.



**THOMPSON STEPS DOWN**

Chicago stock circles were surprised when it was announced that W. H. Thompson, Jr., had determined not to accept re-election as president of the National Live Stock Exchange, and universal regret was expressed in discussing the decision. Mr. Thompson was president continuously since 1890, and was vice-president before that time for five years. He has been an ideal executive officer, and goes out of office with a host of real, true friends, among which The National Provisioner is pleased to count itself.

Levi B. Doud, one of the best-known and most qualified men in the live and dead meat industry, has been elected to the presidency. Mr. Doud has had many years of official connection with live stock transactions and financial institutions at the Union Stock Yards. He will make a popular officer.

**CHARGED WITH FRAUD**

N. D. Parker, a prominent citizen of Ottawa, Kas., was arrested in that city at the instigation of Post Office Inspector J. L. Stice, of the Kansas City office, on charge of using the mails to defraud. Although there is only a single charge against him, the inspectors claim they will produce evidence to show that Parker secured goods from 110 mercantile firms in the United States, and that he has failed to pay most of these accounts, while only a small amount of the principal, the inspectors say, has been paid on a few. The aggregate value of the goods obtained by Parker is estimated by the inspectors at \$50,000.

The firms that will appear against Parker are the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, the Armour Packing Company, the Cudahy Packing Company.

**EXPORT OF SERVIAN PORK**

A memorandum by Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart., H. M. Minister to the British Foreign Office at Belgrade, upon the exportation of pork from Servia. Sir G. Bonham reports that the enterprise initiated by the Slaughterhouse Company for the export of salt pork, bacon, and lard to France and England has met with success, and that the trade has re-

cently been extended to Algeria, some ten tons having been dispatched to Oran. It is stated that large quantities of preserved meat and bacon are required for the French colonies, and the latter are expected to prove a good market for Servian produce. It is, however, considered desirable to increase the number of swine in Servia, particularly those of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES**

The memberships offered by the Exchange at public sale this week for non-payment of assessments brought prices from \$235 to \$254.

Proposed for membership: John R. Thayer (stocks), Harry B. Armstrong (shipping).

New members: Franz Feltmann, B. B. Rionda, W. J. Brainard, E. F. Chilton, A. E. Johnson, John G. Todd, E. M. Bogart, J. Melady, Alexander Caldwell, H. A. McKee.

Visitors: C. Huslaur, Liverpool; P. B.

Chambers, Sydney; E. J. Power, London; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; J. B. Wimble, London; R. R. Shiel, Indianapolis; N. Gerber, Berlin; T. J. Reynolds, Chicago; W. I. Judd, St. Louis; R. P. Woodworth, Minneapolis.

**ALGERIAN STOCK AND FEED CONDITIONS**

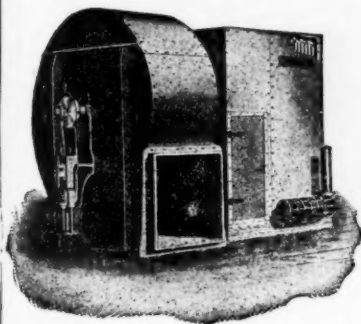
From the point of view of livestock owners, the harvest of 1900 was a favorable one, for there was an abundant yield of fodder. It is, however, to be observed that the exports of sheep and cattle in 1899 showed a noticeable falling off. In that year, 1,044,000 sheep and 38,000 cattle were exported, these figures showing a decrease of 122,000 and 8,000 respectively, as compared with 1898.

In 1899 597,445 tons of hard and soft wheat were produced, and 908,720 tons in 1900. There was also an increase in the production of oats in 1900 over 1899.

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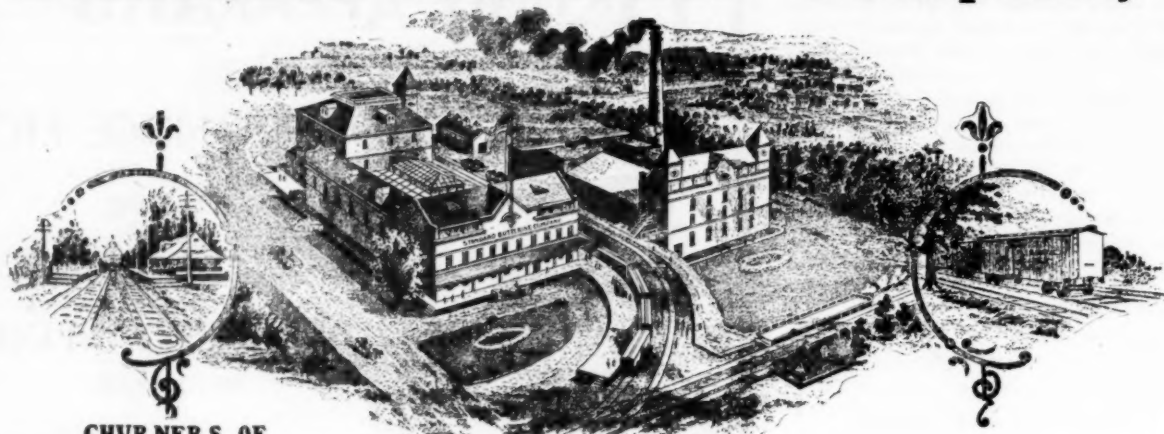
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## TRADE GLEANINGS

Browers' glue factory, Gloversville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Swift & Company will establish a cold storage plant at New Orleans, La.

William Topp, Johnstown, N. Y., may locate a tannery at Topeka, Kan.

Daniel Dohs, an inventor of tannery appliances, of Newark Valley, N. Y., is dead.

The Springfield Rendering Company, Springfield, Mas., will increase size of plant.

The Crescent Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

It is reported that a syndicate will build a large packing and cold storage plant at Atlanta, Ga.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., has increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

It is reported that the Birmingham Fertilizer Company has been purchased by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

The Ballard Leather Company, Woburn, Mass., capital \$25,000, has been organized by George B. Ballard and Mary H. Ballard.

The International Salt Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by M. Morton, D. Gillingham and D. Peterkin.

The Oak Leather Process Company, Kittery, Me., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Charles C. Smith, of Kittery, and William G. Nixon, of Braintree, Mass.

The Excelsior Grocery Company, Medford, Mass., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in provisions and groceries by W. A. B. Matthews and G. C. Harris.

The plant of the Coffin-Fletcher Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been transferred to the Interstate Stock Yards Company for a consideration of \$50,000.

The Western Packing Company, Denver, Colo., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Col. D. C. Dodge, J. F. Campion, C. J. Hughes and others. Will erect a \$300,000 packing plant.

### AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(British Board of Trade Journal.)

The last enumeration of live stock in Cape Colony relates to the year ending May 31, 1899, and later statistics are not available on account of the war. The following results are recorded in the "Statistical Register of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1900": Horses numbered 388,000, mules 48,000, and asses 42,000. There were 1,077,000 cattle (of which upwards of 667,000 were cows or heifers), 5,573,000 goats, 12,640,000 sheep, and 246,000 pigs. The production of butter was 2,879,000 lbs. The Angora goats yielded 6,707,000 lbs. of mohair, and the sheep 35,180,000 lbs. of wool. Ostrich feathers weighing 278,000 lbs. were obtained from 262,000 birds.

According to a recent statement made by the Under Secretary for Agriculture, "the portion of the Cape Colony which lies to the north of the Orange River is the best adapted for cattle rearing. The dairy industry has been greatly checked by rinderpest, but the number of co-operative creameries is rapidly increasing. It is believed that there is a great future for the South African horse, which,

compared with the English horse, can live on much less food, and does not suffer from the climate; he is sounder and more sensible, and does not tumble into holes. He is also taught more easily to stand alone without being tied up."

The sheep industry has to contend against two serious evils, viz.: scab and the blood-sucking tick. In the districts of King William's Town, Bedford, and Somerset East there are from 5,000 to 10,000 sheep on the holdings, or from 30 to 120 sheep per square mile. The "grass" districts, further to the east and north, carry from 150 to 350 sheep per square mile. The continued presence of the plague in epidemic form also affected trade to a considerable extent.

The agricultural conditions of the country materially reduced the export of food grains. The trade in wheat practically ceased, and only 50,000 cwt. were exported. This figure stands in striking contrast with those of previous years.

### DOINGS IN CONGRESS

Resolution of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, for extension of trade between United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolution of the New Orleans Progressive Union; also resolution of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, protesting against the proposed tariff reduction on Cuban and foreign sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, favoring the amended Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Resolutions of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, for extension of trade between United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Petition of the National Live Stock Exchange for the repeal of the tax on sales of live stock made at market centers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Astoria, Ore., condemning the proposed Bowersock land-grazing bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Petition of National Live Stock Exchange for reduction of certain portions of the war-revenue tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

### ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The Rochester Hide, Skin and Fat Melting Association has elected the following officers and directors for the ensuing year: B. Haag, president; J. F. Vocht, secretary; F. J. Blaise, treasurer; H. W. Hewer, director; J. G. Austin, C. Erdle, W. C. Cook, D. A. Sampson, F. Krammer.

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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports from the Atlantic ports of pork, meats, and lard for week ended February 8, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1 to Feb.
	Week, Feb. 8, 1902.	Week, Feb. 9, 1901.	
U. Kingdom...	784	2,025	16,686
Continent ....	407	307	7,520
S. and C. Am. .	130	189	3,613
West Indies..	1,361	2,478	14,746
B. N. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	1,140
Other countries	30	.....	375
Totals.....	1,712	4,999	44,080

### BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom..	10,879,525	9,792,453	184,253,955
Continent ....	1,333,500	2,252,041	23,530,956
S. and C. Am. .	255,235	64,425	2,332,720
West Indies..	85,100	215,500	2,346,879
B. N. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	28,958
Other countries	5,050	1,050	206,475
Totals.....	12,558,400	12,325,519	212,699,939

### LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom..	5,058,927	4,923,824	65,307,516
Continent ....	2,930,269	5,349,352	72,943,064
S. and C. Am. .	598,675	594,810	6,636,950
West Indies..	213,650	317,500	4,481,775
B. N. Am. Col. ....	.....	1,024	41,314
Other countries	76,120	45,680	750,940
Totals.....	8,877,641	11,232,190	150,161,559

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,136	5,757,750	5,137,510
Boston .....	345	2,615,150	1,189,400
Portland, Me. .	...	555,375	.....
Philadelphia ..	210	2,471,400	1,198,612
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	312,771
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News. .	.....	.....	799,793
New Orleans... .	21	14,875	93,955
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B. .	.....	143,850	146,500
Totals.....	2,712	12,558,400	8,877,641

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Lbs.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 8, 1902.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 9, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork .....	8,816,000	13,322,000	4,506,000
Bacon & hams..	212,699,939	226,560,875	13,860,936
Lard .....	150,161,559	170,863,012	20,701,453



## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions

Hogs continued in large receipt; other prices a trifle lower. The products opened 5 points lower, and thereafter were slightly irregular, reacting and fluctuating. The situation looks as if it was strained and hard to hold, not only for hog products but for corn as well. There is little disposition to take the "long" side anywhere, and yet a good deal of carelessness over going "short." "Scalping" is the feature.

## Cottonseed Oil

A good deal of crude, tanks, has been sold in the Valley this week at 33@33 1-2. Some 30 to 40 tanks where the seed supplies have been much larger. In the Southeast 34c. for crude, in tanks. The general market is to-day hardly steady and slow. Exporters, however, are increasing bids (from the Continent), but are for the most part still under the market. About 700 bbls. white have been sold at 43 1-2 @44c. Prime yellow in New York, 41@ 41 1-2c. for February and March, and 41 1-2@ 42c. for April. A line of 1,500 bbls. prime yellow was practically exchanged, March for May, at, it is understood, 1-2c. difference.

## Tallow

The weekly contract deliveries of city, hds., were made at 6 1-8c., the basis of the last sale. The markets East are strong, with an inclination to ask a little more money because of the sharp advance in prices at the West, where about 3,000 tcs. have been sold, with at Chicago 7 1-4c. now asked and 7 1-8c. bid for prime packers, and sales of tanks at 7c. New York has only 6 1-8c. bid for city hds., and 6 3-8c. bid for city, tcs., with supplies well sold up here, and 1-8c. more asked.

## Oleo Stearine

Unsettled; dull; about 10c. in New York, and 10c. in Chicago, with more desire to get bids, and the probability that a large buyer would have it more his own way, particularly on the Western holdings, which are large.

## Corn Oil

Has been sold for export at 5.95@c.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending February 8, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination	Oil	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
							tcs. and bbls.		tcs. and pkgs.
Umbria	Liverpool	1067	1123	1902					350
Cevic	do	218	1148					631	2700
Oceanic	do	207	1915	1551				92	25 537
St. Louis	Southampton	636	1056	1881					1250
Brooklyn City	Bristol	481	1132	487		50			4250
Toronto	Hull	624		923			25		35 6312
Oceana	Manchester			169					150 9365
Pretoria	Hamburg			175		25 45	100		820 1420
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	2393		100					320 5433
Kensington	Antwerp	3140		505					140
Rhein	Bremen			100			368 25		380 1755
Bordeaux	Havre	7646							100 850
L'Aquitaine	do	896							125
Manin	Dunkirk	1937							50 500
Massilia	Mediterranean					50 25			285 25
Nord America	do						25		
Calabria	do								25 350
Total		17753	3680	8526	3543	125 463	242	2961	35222
Last week		35209	2727	14198	7883	534 1250	68	6306	50781
Same time in 1901		10727	7881	12716	7797	594 1184	463	7400	36238
Cheese receipts from May 1, 1901, to February 7, 1902								1,220,468	boxes.
Cheese receipts same period last year								1,277,857	"
Total of Actual Shipments, May 1, 1901, to February 1, 1902								326,645	"
Total of Actual Shipments same time last year								487,134	"

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

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## LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

H. B. Hillyer and others, Bowie, Tex., will erect a cannery.

The Phoenix Feed Mill Company, Portsmouth, Va., will erect peanut oil plant.

## LATE ICE NOTES

J. Eli Brewer, Griffin, Ga., is increasing capacity of ice plant.

The Lockhart Creamery Company, Lockhart, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, St. Louis, Mo., will erect an ice plant at Taylor, Tex.

## LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

It is reported that Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, O., have purchased oil mills at Greenwood, Miss., and Birmingham, Ala., and will erect five other mills in the South.

The Concordia Oil Mill Co., Vidalia, La., will erect 80-ton mill.

C. H. Lentz, Stony Point, N. C., may remove his mill to Statesville, N. C.

The Cumby Cotton and Oil Company, Cumby, Tex., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated.

David Boaz, Fort Worth, Tex., will erect a mill.

Fred L. Oliver, Charlotte, N. C., is interested in proposed cottonseed oil mill at Portsmouth, Va.

The Tishomingo Oil and Cotton Company, Tishomingo, I. T., has been organized.

## FUEL OIL IN THE SOUTH

Secretary Fleming, of the S. E. T. A., visited Savannah, Ga., this week to look into the fuel oil hazard. It will be recalled that the oil company proposes to erect an immense tank near the plants of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., now quite close to each other. Some companies having already declined these risks and others threatening to cancel, it is now stated that an injunction will be taken out if the oil company persists in building at the location proposed. Local underwriters are much interested in the result and are taking every possible step to influence the abandonment of the site selected for the mammoth tank. They feel encouraged by the ready support secured from the city officials, who are also interested in the question at issue.

## NEW SWISS TARIFF

Berne, Feb. 13.—The Swiss Government has introduced in Parliament the draft of a new Custom Tariff bill, intended to serve as a basis for future commercial treaty negotiations. The number of dutiable articles is increased from 500 to over 1,100; the duties on some of the present dutiable articles are increased, and the bill empowers the Bundesrath to increase duties in the case of States imposing high duties on Swiss products, or not granting Switzerland the most favored nation treatment.

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## *The* NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### AGAIN FIGHTING FOR CUBA

"Fighting Teddy" is a fit name for President Roosevelt. He went to Cuba as a "Rough Rider," to fight for the integrity of the Stars and Stripes and for the liberty of Cuba. He now stands at Washington fighting for the needs of the young republic of the Gulf. In this Mr. Roosevelt is consistent, honest, and perfectly justified. He, as every true statesman, sees that Cuban prosperity and reciprocity with this country are inseparable. It is vital to her trade, vital to her internal development, vital to our growing friendship and to that day when our courtship shall end at the altar of annexation.

Liberty, desolated fields and reciprocity must have free touch to prosper in Cuba. We really gain by it. In fighting for reciprocity with Cuba President Roosevelt deserves the applause of this country.

### UP! UP! UP!

Up, up, up. Everything is going up. Even the price of cotton has been up for the last three years. Lard is up, oils are up, meats are up, livestock are up, freights are up, soaps are up, provisions are up, rents are up, equipments are up, coal is up, discounts are up, exchange is up, speculation is up, general expenses are up, general prosperity is up, the American industrial spirit is up, German dander is up, Princehenryphobia temperature is up, every item in the social economy is up, up, up and rising. Where will it all end? Higher. Then? The inevitable reaction-down-down-down-and-bust. The inflation and straining now going on must have a limit and an end. There can be but one end. Experience has taught what that is—collapse. The base of production cannot for all time stand the top heavy expansion. The center of gravity will some day be lost. Every line is now "rubbering" and consolidating, to protect its indiscretion. In the meantime prices are soaring and the tendency still is up, up, up.

### WOOL SYMPTOMS

The wool situation has been languid for some time. Both supply and demand drifted into that normal, if not comatose, state which has heretofore precluded and presaged a break for life either in the selling or the consuming market. Factory conditions did not, for some time, recover from the flurry of three years ago sufficiently to permit of any latitude in operations. This has had the effect of steadying speculations. The tendency to shoddy also evidences the same fact. During the past year careful and persistent efforts have been made to manipulate and control the wool situation but the output has been so circumstanced

as to measurably circumvent this effort. The concert of the factory end of the wool trade has, however, virtually accomplished the market object, viz: the general lowering of the price of the fleece by stagnating the demand and regulating the consumption of the supply. The near future seems to contain no sensations for the wool market. Buying and selling will just plod along.

### A LOBBYING CONGRESSMAN

Congressman McCleary, sitting in the House from up in Minnesota and on an important committee, uses the franking privilege of a Congressman to write to a high official of the State of Georgia—the State's Commissioner of Agriculture—urging him to in turn write the Senators and members of the House from Georgia to support the dairy trust's anti-oleomargarine bill now before Congress.

It is easily inferred that this Congressman has thus lobbied others in other states to lobby members of the House. Can any one conceive a more flagrant misuse of the frank or of the position of a Congressman? If this conduct is not a breach of the privileges of the House it borders very close thereon. When the frank has become prostituted to the low plane of circularizing in the interest of a Dairy Union or of any other private body seeking pocket legislation in Congress it is high time to call a halt and revise the frank. The discretions and high morals of official life are not discussed because Congress seems, of late, to have got below them. McCleary's the limit.

### BARNEY'S COW

To conduct a medical experiment in secret is to cast suspicion on it unless all of the details and claims are subsequently verified in the presence of competent witnesses. Such verification and a multiplication of verifying experiments are advisable to establish the facts of the discovery or claim beyond doubt. This is especially true in a matter of vital public concern where a competent and hitherto accepted authority upon that same subject matter has seriously asserted the contrary.

Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German bacteriologist, asserted that human and bovine tuberculosis were different and not intercommunicable. Dr. George Barney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asserts the common belief, which is the opposite. The latter gentleman took the proper method, but the wrong way in which to establish the facts of his tests. He took a cow, which he claims was free from tubercle. He then took serum, which he said was diseased with the bacilli of tuberculosis. He then, he said, took the serum from the cow which he said had contracted tuberculosis from the germs injected into her system by him to test them upon a human subject. He found a young lady who he said was free from pulmonary disease,

and, he said, he injected the bovine bacteria into her system. Later on, he said, she contracted consumption from this source. He then secluded the young lady and proceeded to cure her of the dreadful malady, which, he did, he said, by injecting into her system germs of the dread disease taken from a consumptive bovine. Thus the Brooklyn doctor boxed the compass and completed the circle. All of this was done by himself with no verification at any stage of the game unless it be that of the veterinary statement as to the first state of the cow.

The cow may or may not have developed tuberculosis. The New York Board of Health, which seized the animal and killed it, said there was no trace of the disease. This fact clouds the whole procedure with suspicion at the start. If the cow had not consumption the subsequent mystery which shrouds the female subject is better suited to the purposes of the novelist than to science. The asserted curing of her becomes a farce and savors of cheap advertising. The one salient weakness of the Brooklyn doctor's claim is the statement that human and bovine tuberculosis are the same and transmissible to each species and yet that bovine consumption germs will prey upon the human tubercle and destroy them. In plain English, that he cured the consumptive woman with the serum of the consumptive beast. The statement is illogical on its face and tends to discredit the whole business from start to finish.

The National Provisioner had made arrangements to follow the experiments being carried out by Dr. Barney. The Board of Health seized the cow. We regret that she was not put under surveillance instead; we regret, also, that no one but Dr. Barney saw the injection of the serum into the woman's system, and that no other physician witnessed any of the stages of her convalescence, if she was really infected. A hospital nurse and an ambitious doctor are a strong and a dangerous combination on a popular subject when neither is averse to notoriety.

In the meantime the Koch theory has been discussed, but not necessarily disproved. The popular verdict in this country is, however, against it.

### BUTTER TRUST SECRET OUT

The symptoms of what will follow the passage of the present anti-oleomargarine bill before Congress are now developing. The first "ingredient" back of the dairy combine movement is the formation of an \$18,000,000 butter trust at Kansas City. This concern was formed on the theory that the present Congress would kill the oleo-margarine industry. The fathers of it moved cautiously, and it is not to their liking that the matter has been exposed. There are other vertebrae of this dairy "community of interest" combine business. Will congressmen look squarely at the dairy intention and stop this private pocket game?

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### QUICK TANNAGE

(Continued from Feb. 8)

"Since then we tan light sole leather or vache in from 26 to 28 hours, in the same manner as the firm mentioned. The product is irreproachable in quality and of satisfactory weight. We do not, however, admit any steam into the drum. In the case of upper leather, we are not indebted to any outsider, and we turn out goods that yield well, have an excellent grain and a flesh side admirably adapted for waxing, and this leather is willingly taken by the merchants who have been accustomed to buy from us an article tanned with oak bark in the pits. We informed our customers that we had given up tanning with bark, and instead were tanning the skins in 26 hours in a drum by means of extracts, and notwithstanding this intimation, we sell our upper leathers, without objection of any kind, at the old prices, because the quality is just as good as it was before.

"At a later period we departed from the original method of tanning the hides direct in the drum, and placed them in suspenders for five or six days, and afterwards completed the tannage by working them for 24 hours only in the drum. By this method a grain superior to that of leather tanned in the pit was attained. For upper and harness leather we employ weaker liquors than for vache leather. I must here point out that a preliminary mineral tannage is not necessary for either of these kinds of leather, and the finished product without such tannage is better both as regards quality, color and the power of resisting the influence of water. Further, by its omission, a considerable saving of time and labor is effected, which, in these days of high wages, is certainly of great importance.

"In the old-fashioned method such a preparatory treatment was never applied; but the tannage was effected exclusively with vegetable materials. Our process is analogous to the old one, when oak bark is used; we commence with weak liquors and end with stronger ones—e. g., upper and harness leather are placed in used liquors which have become too weak, and vache leather is placed in the drum in liquor from a previous pack, so that there is no waste of liquor. The tannage of leather in the drum is being adopted more and more every year.

"Tanning in the drum is not of so very recent date. In the year 1854 Friedrich Knoderer, of Strassburg, in Alsace, tanned heavy hides in from four to five weeks in the drum, using, of course, oak bark, on which account he ultimately had to desist. In the year 1872 or 1873 there was a tanning drum in operation at Rudolstadt. This attempt was also abortive, because the extracts of those days were only just introduced, and were far from perfection. Then, in the United States a number of trials were made, which worked better, and finally, in quite recent times, Durio inaugurated the system. Even now-a-days a great deal depends upon the internal arrangement of the drum, upon the condition of the goods, and upon the circumstance whether the machinery is working night and day or whether the drum rests during the night. When tanning in the drum is as old as tanning in the pit with bark, there will still be some makers who will turn out bad leather, the same as to-day there are tanners working in the old-fashioned way who do so. Tanning in the drum is, however, emphatically the tannage of the future!"

### Water for Tannery

J. T. W., DETROIT, MICH.—Water for tanneries should be selected with care, discretion being used to eliminate from the source of supply, those waters carrying any undue amount of iron or salts which make the water hard. If you have reason to suspect that the water you are using is the cause of your trouble it would be a very wise, and

at the same time, an inexpensive expedient to have this water analyzed. This will at once show you whether or not the water is the cause of your trouble and whether the water is fit for use in the tannery.

### Storing Meats, etc.

T. H. H. & CO., WAUPACA, WIS.—The best way to keep your hams is to keep them loose in cold storage, drawing the pickle when cured. (2) Our book on "The Manufacture of Sausages" is \$2. In that you will find all those recipes you desire with many others which would prove invaluable to you in your business. (3) It would be wholly a matter of experiment, and our advice would be to work on a small quantity at a time, thereby avoiding losses in experimentation. The latter is sometimes costly, but always instructive, and it is only by experiments that the large packers have arrived at the scientific utilization of the by-products of the slaughtered animals.

### Dried Beef Sets

IGNORANT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—By a "set" of dried beef is meant the three pieces of the round from which the beef is cut. The set is one each of an outside, an inside piece and a knuckle.

### Yield in Dressed Weights

THOMAS, COLLINGWOOD.—The yield of hogs from line to dressed weight has been found by repeated tests to average 80 per cent. By eliminating the so-called by-products the yield of a dressed hog, average weight, is about 70 per cent. Cattle will dress from 50 to 55 per cent. usually, but no absolute yield can be given as each bunch of cattle give, usually, different yields of dressed beef. Lean cattle will not dress, proportionately, nearly so well as heavy cattle in good condition.

### Salt Mines

S. Y. CO., NEW YORK CITY.—(1) The salt mines of Austria are owned and operated by that government. (2) The increase in price is attributed to the rise in the price of labor, among other circumstances.

### Spent Tan Bark

P. A. B., ELYRIA, OHIO.—(1) The yield of tannin from barks varies considerably according to the kind of bark originally leached, and also to the care and methods used in leaching the bark. Where, as you say, over 3 per cent. of tannin remains in the spent tan, it shows conclusively that the leaching is

faulty, and that a great loss is being sustained in leaving behind that quantity of tannin, most of which is obtainable by exercising the proper methods. (2) You can leach so that you will not have much more than one to one and a half per cent. of tannin left in the spent bark. While it is possible to leach bark so that it contains but a trace of tannin, it has been found not commercially profitable to carry the leaching any further than the percentages given above.

### Smokehouse, Meats, etc.

BADGER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—(1) Fans are frequently used in connection with smokehouses; more, however, to dry the meats to the required extent before smoking than after, but they may also be used to remove the smoke if desired. As the modern smokehouses have the portable smoking trees, iron frames, etc., in connection with them, the meats may be not only placed in smoke but removed from the smokehouses also, without loss of time in handling which, with the old-fashioned house always occurred. (2) The opening is generally placed at the top of the house, where the fans or blowers are used for this purpose.

### MARYLAND INSPECTION BILL

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature by Dr. Pentz, who is engaged in the provision business in Baltimore, for the inspection of meats. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three meat inspectors for Baltimore city, and as many more as may be necessary for other sections of the State.

It is to be the duty of these inspectors to inspect meats brought into the State that were slaughtered elsewhere, and to issue certificates of the fitness of the meats to be offered for sale, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the State Board of Health.

If meat imported from the States shall be found not to comply with the regulations, the inspectors are authorized to condemn, confiscate or destroy it.

Any person delivering meat which has not been inspected will be liable to a fine of \$1.00 per pound of uninspected meat sold. The pay of inspectors is to be 10c. for each beef and 2c. for each hog, sheep and calf, which pay shall be a lien on the meat so inspected.

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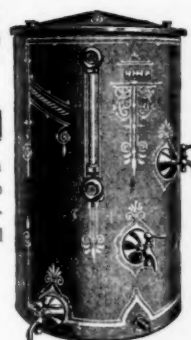
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### CROSS OIL FILTER

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## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

By DANIEL C. ROPER, Expert Special Agent.

More seed was crushed in Tennessee than was produced in that State. This was due to the fact that several large cottonseed-oil mills located in Memphis used seed produced in Mississippi and Arkansas. Of the seed produced in the State, in each case, Alabama crushed 31.9 per cent; Arkansas, 53.9; Georgia, 44.2; Indian Territory, 36.8; Louisiana, 71.7; Mississippi, 63.8; North Carolina, 48.9; Oklahoma, 73.4; South Carolina, 37.4, and Texas, 53. Of the total amount of seed produced in the United States, 53.1 per cent. was used by the oil mills.

The value of the seed was increased 48.1 per cent. by the manufacture. The value of the entire seed crop was \$54,345,677, or 13.8 per cent. of the total value of the cotton crop, including the value of the seed, while the value of the products from the manufacture of all the seed produced would have been \$80,371,375, or 20.4 per cent. of the total value of the cotton crop. The value of the total seed crop to the farmers is represented by the former figure. The products obtained from the manufacture of 53.1 per cent. of the seed crop were valued by the mills at \$42,411,835. The economic value produced by crushing this seed was \$13,779,219, and had the entire production of seed been crushed, \$26,025,698 would have been added to the general economy of wealth. These values would be materially increased by including the value of the meal after it has been converted into fertilizers and the value of oil after it has been carried through its various channels of refinement.

Considering the average value of a ton of cottonseed as \$11.55, the increase in value by its manufacture is \$5.54.

**WASTE.**—Upon reaching the oil mill the seed is screened for the purpose of removing sand, bolls, leaves and sticks. The quantity of these foreign particles varies in different localities, according to the care used in picking and the natural condition of the seed, which is itself variable with soils and seasons. Seed produced on light soil often carries considerable sand. The average waste in screening for the United States was 39 pounds per ton, leaving for the further processes 1,961 pounds for each 2,000 pounds of seed entering the mill.

**LINTERS.**—More or less short lint, called "linters," adheres to the seed as it comes from the gin, according to the character of the machinery used and the variety of seed. Sea-island cottonseed is entirely freed from lint by the first ginning, and is, therefore, not reginned at the old mill before being crushed for oil extraction. Upland cottonseed varies in the quantity of lint which remains after the first ginning, some carrying considerable lint, while other seed approaches very closely to the condition of the sea-island variety. The quantity of lint secured by the oil mills from the necessary reginning of the seed varied from 19 to 26 pounds per ton, and the average for the United States was 23 pounds per ton. This short lint was sold at an average price of 3.1 cents per pound. The total quantity obtained was 57,272,053 pounds, valued at \$1,801,231.

**HULLS.**—From the delinting machinery

the seed passes to the grinders, where it is cut into pieces, then to a revolving screen so constructed that the meats fall through its meshes and the hulls roll out as tailings, while supplementary shakers make the separation of the meats and hulls complete.

In the beginning of the industry, hulls were often used as fuel in the engines, the ashes being utilized as a fertilizer. This custom, however, has largely been abandoned since the discovery of better uses for the hulls. These hulls are beginning to contribute largely to the wealth of the country. Paper stock made from them has already attracted attention, and one or two plants have recently been erected for this manufacture.

Cattle feeding is, however, by far the most useful purpose to which these hulls have yet been applied and this use of the product is one which must greatly increase. A mixture of ground hulls and cottonseed meal makes one of the best feeds known to the stock-raising and dairy industries. The proportions employed are about five parts hulls to one of meal in weight. "Two and a half million tons of hulls will fatten for market an equal number of heavy beef cattle or maintain that number of dairy cattle." The possession of this seed with all the essential elements of animal food which it contains, may enable the South to compete with the Northwest in producing the meat supply of the country. The quantity of hulls secured from the seed crushed in 1900 was 1,169,286 tons.

**MEAL AND CAKE.**—Stripped of lint and hulls, the cottonseed meats or kernels are heated and subjected to hydraulic pressure to extract the oil. The compact residue, known as cake, was formerly used in this condition for cattle feed, and formed a large percentage of the cottonseed products exported. The plan of mixing hulls and meal as a feed and the use of meal as a fertilizer has brought about the present almost universal plan of grinding the cake into meal both for domestic uses and foreign export. Indeed, the prevailing use of this meal is that of a fertilizer. It either goes directly into this channel in its original state or becomes an important element in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. The demand for meal as a cattle feed is rapidly increasing in states west of the Mississippi River.

**OIL.**—The most valuable and by far the most interesting product of cottonseed is oil. The quantity obtainable from a ton of seed varies with the natural condition of the seed, the manner in which it is cared for, and the character of the machinery by which it is treated. Among the reports made to the Census Office a range of from twenty-five to fifty gallons per ton is given; for the United States there was an average of 37.6 gallons per ton. Actual analysis shows a proportion of somewhat more than fifty gallons of oil per ton of seed, and it would appear that through improved machinery this maximum quantity is rapidly being attained.

In the beginning of the industry cottonseed oil was looked upon only as an adulterant and was used principally in Holland, Italy and France. This source of demand

still exists, but the oil is rapidly gaining ground upon its own merits. Its edibility is the basis of its value, and when it falls below the standard in this particular it must command lower prices.

The oil resulting from the first refining process is known in commerce as "summer yellow oil" and is classed by the trade as "prime" when it is entirely free from water, sediment, and alkali.

The next step is to get what is called "winter yellow oil," obtained by chilling the "summer yellow oil" until it is partially crystallized and by separating the stearin in presses. This latter product is utilized in making "butter and salad oils," and candles.

"Summer yellow oil," thoroughly mixed with two to three per cent. of fuller's earth and filtered, yields the next grade of oil, which is known in commerce as "summer white oil," from which is obtained "compound" lard and cottolene.

"Miners oil" is a white oil secured from the "summer yellow oil" by the use of sulphuric acid, and is mixed with petroleum for use in miners' lamps.

Soap stock is the residue obtained from the refining processes. It contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of fatty acids and is used in making soaps. Mixed with other greases this stock makes one of the finest grades of laundry soap. It is also utilized in making cylinders for phonographs.

Experiments with cottonseed oil as an adulterant of linseed oil for paints and for lubricants have not been attended with much success. In the case of linseed oil, this is due to the failure to supply the necessary drying qualities. As a lubricant it has been excluded on account of its gummy nature, except for the most ordinary purposes. Some success has attended experiments for the removal of the gum and its use as a substitute for rubber, leaving the oil capable of use as a lubricant.

Prejudice against the use of cottonseed oil in the preparation of foods is gradually growing less, a fact vividly illustrated by the following excerpt:

"If the outsider does not know that olive oil has a legitimate and a strong competitor in cotton oil, the olive grower knows it. He knows it as a hard commercial fact, as the truth has been driven right into his pocketbook.

"France is really the home of the olive grove. In southern France the farmers are disposed to abandon the cultivation of olive groves," writes Consul Skinner, from Mar. seilles, 'because of low and unsatisfactory prices.' After a careful investigation of the field our consul makes the following startling statements as to olive oil and the European taste for it:

"It is doubtful if olive will ever recover its old-time place, as many vegetable oils, notably American cottonseed oil, are being produced in increased quantities from year to year, and are gaining in the estimation of the public.

"Pure olive oil for edible purposes is at present practically unknown in any important market, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by the public, except as an inferior article, as the average consumer at the present time prefers the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would



mistake the fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for an adulterated product.'

"If the producers of olive oil have really recognized the superior merits of cotton oil, why should we be so particular about the oil of olives? This transition of taste and gravitation of trade from the olive to the cotton product doubtless led France to her recent extraordinary legislation in favor of French makes of cotton oil for blending purposes."—(The National Provisioner, August 18, 1900.)

In some localities competition for seed among the mills is already affecting the percentage of profit of mills operated only for crude products. As the total quantity of seed crushed approaches the quantity available, the cost of the seed will tend to increase and to cause the equipment of more oil refineries in connection with the oil mills in order to secure for their products all that the market will permit. The advantage of small refineries in connection with the cottonseed-oil plants is illustrated by the following comparison:

#### Crude products only.

Cost of seed .....	\$12.00
Cost of operation .....	3.00
Total cost .....	\$15.00
Value of products, crude oil, meal, hulls, and lint.....	18.00
Profit .....	3.00

#### Crude and refined products.

Cost of seed .....	\$12.00
Cost of operation .....	20.00
Total cost .....	\$32.00
Value of products, butter oil, salad oil, compound lard, butterine, beef.....	40.00
Profit .....	\$8.00

#### EXPORT DUTY ON CATTLE

On November 26, 1901, President Castro issued the following decree respecting the exportation of cattle:

"The Provisional President of the United States of Venezuela, in exercise of the powers vested in him by an act of the National Constituent Assembly, dated March 28 of the current year, decrees:

"Article 1. A temporary tax of eight bolivars shall be levied on every head of cattle exported, except milch cows.

"Art. 2. A tax of twenty bolivars shall be paid for every milch cow exported, and the interested parties shall, before each shipment, solicit a special permit from the Minister of Finance.

"Art. 3. This decree shall be in force from the date of its publication in the 'Official Gazette,' and it shall be the duty of the Minister of Finance to provide the proper regulations for the fulfillment thereof.

"Art. 4. Let a report thereof be presented to the National Congress at its next session."

Two 120-gallon Cross Oil Filters manufactured by the Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, were recently ordered by the Anaconda Mining Company, of Butte, Mont. These filters are made in any capacity up to 500 gallons a day.

#### COLD STORAGE OF EGGS

The N. S. W. Government's Agricultural Gazette says:

The New South Wales (Australia) Government has made arrangements for receiving eggs for storage at the Pyrmont (Sydney) Cold Stores with a view to producers being enabled to place them upon the market during the autumn months, when prices are higher. During the period from August, 1900, to June, 1901, 96,000 dozen eggs were so stored; this representing an increase of 3,000 dozen over the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that a number of the depositors had been disappointed with the process on account of losses sustained through not following the advice given to "store fresh eggs only."

The charges made amount to 3d. per case for receiving and delivery, and 3d. per week per case for storage. This means that eggs can be stored for eleven weeks at a cost of 1d. per dozen. The regulations require the use of special cases, each holding thirty-six dozen.

Information was sought from those depositing eggs as to their quality after keeping. Some doubt existed as to the keeping qualities of fertile eggs, but the replies received seemed to demonstrate that they can be preserved as well as infertile.

The following notes concerning cold storage of eggs were prepared by the late Secretary of the N. S. W. Department of Mines and Agriculture:

The first requirement, and an essential one, is that the air must be kept perfectly dry; experiments in chambers where this cannot be attained have always failed. The temperature must be regulated to be as near 32 deg. Fahr. as can be managed, the extreme average range throughout the room being 31 deg. to 34 deg. Some ventilation must be provided, sufficient to carry off the moisture exuding from the eggs, otherwise deposition will take place on the walls or case, thus causing a moist atmosphere; a strong draught is unnecessary. The eggs must not be coated with any preservative which will close the pores of the shell, nor should they be washed. Washing is especially to be avoided, as it softens the pellicle within the shell, besides providing a suitable means for conveying the mycelia of various fungoid growths to the inner portions of the egg.

It has been observed that, although the yoke does not usually change its position when kept at a proper temperature, some samples which have been carried for long distances or over rough roads show a tendency in that direction. This is especially the case when the eggs are placed small end up, the air-space at the larger end preventing the yolk floating to the top when stored with that end uppermost. Another noticeable point is that eggs from fowls fed on grain keep better and give better results than those from poultry fed on soft food and scraps. This was thought to be probably the reason why ducks' eggs did not store so well as hens' eggs, although it may be that some different conditions are required as to temperature or moisture.

Eggs for storage should preferably be infertile, but this is not necessary, as fertile eggs, if gathered daily in the morning and kept in a cool place, will keep as well; but should the germ get the slightest trace of growth, the keeping quality will be much impaired.

It is found in practice that even when the temperature of the chamber comes considerably below the range given, the great majority of the eggs will take no harm; but when some eggs were experimentally placed in the freezing room at 10 deg. Fahr., nearly one-half were found to have cracked from expansion. When, however, the temperature is not allowed to fall below 30 deg., there is practically no risk. It was noted that at 28 deg. an egg, if cracked, would freeze solid, while with the shell unbroken it would remain quite unchanged; this was tried several times and always with the same result.

#### NEW SAUSAGE SEASONING

The National Provisioner is in receipt of an interesting letter from the well known butchers' supply house of Hellriegel & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. From it is excerpted the following:

We have at last perfected the pork sausage seasoning, about which we told you some months ago, and we think that it is the greatest step forward in this line which has been made in many a year. Two years ago we set about experimenting upon a new mixed seasoning which would impart to fresh pork sausage a relish and zest which would appeal to the most critical taste. In fact we aimed to make a seasoning which would be out of the beaten track, one that would command a large sale, because it supplied that "something" which is always lacking in the average pork sausage. Mere combinations of pepper, sage, mace, ginger and similar seasonings would not, we reasoned, produce a better flavor than could be produced by any good sausage maker. We therefore tried innumerable combinations of different herbs and spices without any practical result. No one knew just what was needed, so that we had nothing to guide us. We could only try one combination after the other, until we produced the results we wanted. No herb or condiment we could procure either in this country or in Europe met the purpose. But one day a friend, returning from the interior of Siam, told us about a green herb used by the native cooks as a condiment for meats, the flavor of which he described as exquisite. Through the kind offices of the same friend we were enabled to import a small quantity of this green herb at a cost of over three dollars a pound, so rare and difficult is it to be procured.

The first trial convinced us that we had now found what was so long unattainable, and a few experiments soon enabled us to determine just the proper quantity to use. It is this herb which gives to our new seasoning that rare relish far superior to anything we have ever before tasted, making it the most perfect pork sausage spice ever placed before the trade.

The seasoning is quite economical to use, and is absolutely pure. Should you have any friends in the business who would like to improve their trade on pork sausage we would be glad to have their address, as we are sure it will redound to our mutual benefit.

#### DISCOVERY OF BORAX DEPOSITS

Recent telegrams from Bolivia state that valuable deposits of borax have been discovered in that country. These deposits are located along the Mauri River on the boundary line with Peru.



# Swift's Premium Hams & Bacon Silver Leaf Lard



The increasing popularity of Sugar-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon as high-class foods is due to the great advances made in the art of selecting, preparing, and curing them. To produce Hams and Bacon suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day, they must receive an extraordinary amount of care from the moment the fresh meat is refrigerated until it is cured and placed on the marketman's counter.

In no establishments are these points more carefully looked after than in Swift & Company's plants. Every detail of preparation receives attention, and only the absolutely perfect pieces—perfect in trim, size, and texture—are allowed to receive the "Premium" brand. Swift's Silver Leaf Lard is America's Standard

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## RUSSIAN LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

According to a dispatch from Mr. H. Cooke, British Commercial Agent in Russia, Prince A. G. Scherbatoff, at a meeting of the Moscow Imperial Agricultural Society, held on November 12 last, explained the measures taken for the advancement of Russian cattle-breeding, more especially with reference to the organization of meat exports to Great Britain. Of the three great industrial countries requiring foreign meat, Germany and France maintain a protective customs policy, Great Britain remaining the only country to which Russian meat can be directed with advantage. During the past five years the requirements of the British market have created in Russia a profitable export trade and industry in game, eggs, and butter, to the value of 75,000,000 roubles. For the greater development of the meat export trade, the Ministry of Finance has granted to the Moscow Agricultural Society a sum of 175,000 roubles, of which 65,000 roubles will be devoted to the organization of experimental exports of meat to Great Britain, and 10,000 roubles to arranging for periodical visits to British agricultural markets of parties of Russian agriculturists and dealers in agricultural produce. Two visits of this kind have now been made; the second party, numbering 20 persons, started from Moscow on November 27.

In view of these organized efforts to develop the exports of Russian dairy produce and meat to the United Kingdom, special interest attaches to a return recently published by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior at St. Petersburg of the results of an inquiry undertaken in 1900 to ascertain the numbers of live stock in 71 governments of the Russian Empire. The numbers of each class of live stock are given as under:

The fifty governments of European Russia have 32,913,228 cattle, 49,643,410 sheep and goats, and 11,370,511 hogs. The eleven governments of Poland have 3,003,420 cattle, 2,548,081 sheep and goats and 1,250,001 hogs. The eleven governments in Caucasasia, Siberia and Central Asia had 7,670,040 cattle, 21,294,843 sheep and goats, and 1,294,942 hogs. The above give the Empire of Russia 43,586,807 cattle, 70,647,322 sheep and 13,924,454 hogs.

These figures show that the 60 governments of European Russia and Poland have had an increase from 1888 to 1900 of 9,292,000 cattle, 2,578,000 sheep and goats, and 1,887,000 hogs.

The classification shows on the estates of private owners there are 7,483,729 cattle, 15,348,301 sheep and goats and 2,313,603 hogs in the 71 governments, and 36,103,168 cattle, 55,299,021 sheep and goats and 11,610,821 hogs on the holdings of the peasantry.

It will be seen from this classification that the proportion on peasants' holdings constitutes 83 per cent. of the cattle, 78 of the sheep, 83 of the swine, and 86 of the horses.

The general features of the live stock industry of Russia differ little in the western half of the empire from those of the neighboring countries. Dairying and the fattening of cattle are carried on largely in the northwestern governments, in the Baltic provinces, and in Finland, while in Poland and the

western governments dairying and pig-breeding are extensively practiced. In the less fertile northeastern governments fattening of stock is less profitable, though the peasants, who own the greater part of the land in this region, breed large numbers of cattle known as Great Russian cattle, and in some districts of this region dairying is a prominent industry. The most important stock-raising districts lie, however, in the southern and southeastern steppe governments, and also in the Don territory. Here the industry is assisted by extensive pastures, and an abundance of winter keep. It is in this region also that horse-breeding has found its greatest development. In Transcaucasia and in the steppe districts of Central Asia and Western Siberia cattle herding is still the predominant industry of the inhabitants.

The cattle, known as Great Russian cattle, raised in the northern and northeastern districts of Russia, are generally small animals, yielding an average dressed weight of about 250 lbs. They are regarded as more suitable for dairying than for fattening purposes, as the cows have well-developed udders and, when kept in good condition, give considerable quantities of milk. The so-called Kholmogor cattle are raised principally in a district of that name in the government of Archangel. These animals are a cross of the local breed with imported Dutch cattle and are mainly employed for dairying. The larger cattle of the steppe breeds are chiefly utilized for meat production and as draught oxen, the two principal varieties being known as the grey Ukraine and the red Kalmuck. The former are found mostly in the southern and southwestern governments, and the Kalmuck breed in the southeastern governments on the right bank of the Volga. Ukraine cattle are tall, strong animals, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. live weight, though well-fattened beasts sometimes run to nearly 2,000 lbs. They are, however, more difficult to fatten than the smaller Kalmucks, and their meat is inferior. The Khirgiz cattle, which are smaller than the Kalmucks, are bred in the governments on the left bank of the Volga and in all the steppe districts of Central Asia. The cows of these three Steppe breeds are poor milkers, yielding scarcely sufficient milk to feed their calves. The average dead weight of steppe oxen is about 620 lbs.

In the Caucasus the principal breeds of cattle are known as the Tarakamsk, Grouzin, and Khevsourksoetinsk. These are used as draught oxen principally, and the cows of the last-named breed are good milkers.

The sheep bred in Russia may be divided into two groups, viz., fine wool or merino sheep, and coarse wool sheep. The great sheep-breeding districts lie in the southern and southeastern governments of the Empire, the size of the flocks diminishing from south to north, while in the northeastern governments the sheep stock relatively to the area and population is very small.

It is estimated that merinos constitute about 30 per cent. of the sheep enumerated. In the southeastern districts the favorite type is the Electoral or Saxony breed, while in the southwestern and southern steppe governments Negretti sheep are the more popular. Another type of merino of Russian origin,

known as the Mazaev sheep, is bred in some of the southern districts, particularly in the northern Caucasus, and is distinguished for its long silky wool and heavy fleece. There are also many flocks of Rambouillets.

There are several local breeds of coarse-wool sheep which may be divided into four classes, according to whether they are raised for wool, for the skins, for milk, or for meat. Of the sheep grown for wool the principal types are the Tsigaisk, which is bred in the southwestern governments, and the Voloshsk, raised mainly in the southeastern districts. The fleece of the former weighs about 8 lbs., is yellowish in color, with wool 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, and contains little fat; the Voloshsk fleece is from 4 to 6 lbs. in weight, with pure white, coarse wool, 4 to 7 inches long. The Tsigaisk is considered to be a good mutton sheep when fattened.

Among the sheep bred for their skins are the Romanovsk, bred in the government of Yaroslav, and the Karakoul breed of Turkestan, which furnish fine lambskins called smoushka. The skins are used for winter clothing, and the Karakoul furnishes the material known as Astrakan fur. The best mutton sheep are bred mainly in the Caucasus and in some districts of South Russia. A celebrated type is the fat-tailed sheep of the Kalmuck and the Khirgiz steppes. The average carcass weight of the steppe merinos with fat is about 92 lbs., but the northern sheep give about 46 lbs. dressed weight.

There are two local breeds of swine in Russia, known as long-eared and short-eared pigs, the former being the larger variety. Berkshires and Yorkshires are the principal English breeds imported, but, owing to the small home demand for pork, pig-breeding has not been hitherto a prominent branch of farming, though greater attention is now being devoted to it in connection with the growth of the export trade in pork.

At the present time Russia's imports of cattle and sheep are in excess of her exports. In 1898 the live stock imported included 53,000 cattle and 379,000 sheep and calves. China furnished a large proportion of the cattle, and the other principal contributors were Persia, Roumania, Finland, and Turkey. The sheep and calves were imported mainly from China, Persia and Afghanistan. The exports of cattle from Russia in the same year amounted to 11,000 head, of which over 4,000 were sent to Turkey; 1,800 to the United Kingdom, though these animals were not received here alive; 2,000 to China, and 1,400 to Malta. The number of sheep exported was 106,000, mainly to Turkey, China, France, Greece and Egypt.

The development of an export trade in meat from Russia is likely to be accompanied by a greater demand for animals of British blood for the purpose of improving the native stock of the country. A movement in this direction is apparent in the statistics of the exports of cattle to Russian ports from the United Kingdom. During the past four years the total numbers so shipped have been 378, at an average value of about £20 per head. In the same period 327 British sheep were exported to Russia at an average value of £9 per head; and 306 swine at an average value of nearly £7 each, of which number 196 were shipped last year.

### LIVE STOCK IN URUGUAY

The British Board of Agriculture received through the Foreign Office a memorandum, prepared by Mr. C. S. Pratt, Acting Consul at Montevideo, upon the census of live stock taken in 1900 in Uruguay.

The total number of animals is given as 26,134,896, or 5,355,787 more than in 1898. This increase of 25 per cent. is attributed chiefly to a growing familiarity of the population with the collection of similar returns, although the people still frequently regard such inquiries with suspicion. The number of each kind of stock in 1900 is given as follows:

Cattle .....	6,827,428
Horses .....	561,408
Mules .....	22,992
Sheep .....	18,608,717
Swine .....	93,923
Goats .....	20,428

An interesting table is given concerning the nationalities of the different owners of stock. Of foreigners, Brazilians own the largest number of cattle (1,968,000), while Spaniards come next with over 823,000 head, and they are followed by English with 276,000 and French with 240,000. The Uruguayans themselves hold 3,135,000 head of cattle. Uruguayans hold 10,783,000 head of sheep; Spaniards, 2,769,000; Brazilians, 2,371,000; French, 1,142,000; English, 515,000; and Italians, 479,000. The relatively large proportion of cattle held by Brazilians is explained by the fact that the northern districts bordering on Brazil are better suited for raising cattle than sheep.

No details are given of the pecuniary value of the herds belonging to owners of different nationalities, and in estimating their relative importance it must be remembered that the herds vary greatly in value. The cattle belonging to British subjects, for instance, although not relatively numerous, are generally well bred and carefully selected beasts, while the herds of Brazilians contain a large proportion of small animals of the old native breed, which, though hardy, have no great market value.

Italians, although very numerous in Uruguay, do not figure largely as stock owners, because the Italian immigrants belong almost entirely to the poorer classes, possess very small holdings (when they do not prefer to remain in the towns), and are content, owing to their great frugality, with very small profits.

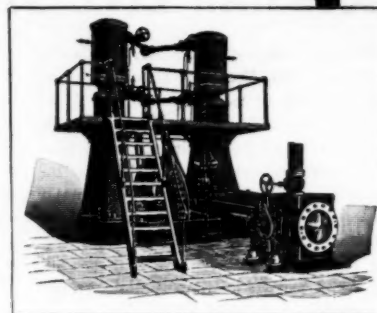
German subjects are set down as owning 40,000 cattle and 122,000 sheep, but this estimate is thought to be under the mark.

The numbers of stock owners of the principal foreign nationalities are given as follows: Spaniards, 3,065; Brazilians, 2,472; Italians, 1,499; French, 637; Argentines, 216; and English 106. Uruguayans themselves number 14,442, out of a total of 22,674 stock owners. It is probable that persons of foreign parentage born in the country are included among Uruguayans. British proprietors are most numerous in the Departments of Colonia, Soriano, Paysandu, and Rio Negro, where the best land is found.

### CREDIT RULES AT BANGKOK

At a recent meeting of the Bangkok (Siam) importing firms, says Consul-General Hamilton King, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

## The Standard York Machine



### YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

Builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery and Ammonia Fittings.

YORK, PA.

## PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

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## REMOVAL

Our Western Branch in Chicago has removed from 183 ILLINOIS STREET to our new five story building at

### 190 MICHIGAN STREET.

We shall be pleased to have our customers when in Chicago, visit us in the "PRESERVATIVE BUILDING" there.

With our greatly enlarged quarters, our facilities are more than trebled and hence we are in a position by carrying larger stocks to give our Western customers even better service than heretofore.

We solicit the continued patronage of those with whom we are doing business and the favor of a beginning with others.

### THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

PRESERVATIVE. "The Preservative without an Equal"

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190 Michigan Street, CHICAGO.

779 Mission Street, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Also at MELBOURNE, AUCKLAND, MONTREAL, HAMBURG, STOCKHOLM and BOMBAY.

That all import firms bind themselves to the following conditions:

(a) On arrival of goods, notice to be given to indenter to take immediate delivery, and promissory note for the value to be signed at three months' date. Should indenter be unable to take prompt delivery, one month's grace to be allowed, on the expiration of which a promissory note is to be signed as above, the goods then lying at indenter's risk from that date.

(b) Should the debtor fail to pay on date due, interest to be charged at the local bank rate of interest on secured loans, but if payment be made within one month after date when the promissory note is due, such interest to be remitted.

(c) Clause (b) to apply also to all promissory notes signed on and after January 1, 1901, for purchased goods not intended for.

(d) On cash sales, not more than 3 per cent. discount shall be granted for payment within one week.

It is the invariable rule of American houses to demand of their Siamese customers, of whatsoever standing or connection, either cash in advance for goods ordered (which is the common practice) or cash on documents, with bank references, through local banking institutions. English and European houses, on the other hand, grant from three to six months' time on all purchases, and treat their customers of good standing in Siam with the courtesy an American expects to receive from the firms with which he deals at home.

### CATTLE FOR PRISONERS

Cattle are sent every week from the metropolitan cattle market, London, to the island of St. Helena, to feed the Boer prisoners held there.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The ice plant at Chickasha, I. T., was destroyed by fire.

The ice plant at Chickasha, I. T., was destroyed by fire.

A cold storage plant will be erected at Orwigsburg, Pa.

The Sodus Creamery Company will erect a creamery at Wolcott, N. Y.

W. H. Pierce, Hamilton, Mont., will erect a creamery near Woodside, Mont.

The New Castle Brewery, New Castle, Pa., is installing a cold storage plant.

The creamery of Carlisle Bros., Dover, Del., was destroyed by fire; loss \$20,000.

The Southwest Missouri Light Company, Joplin, Mo., is erecting an ice plant.

Carter, Grubb & Co., Morristown, Tenn., will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

E. L. Monot, Napoleonville, La., is organizing a company to erect ice factory.

The Monmouth Ice Company, Sea Bright, N. J., is installing a plate ice-machine.

The Boulder Light and Power Company, Boulder, Colo., will erect an ice plant.

The Wellington Ice and Cold Storage Company, Wellington, Kan., will erect plant.

The Doolittle cheese and butter factory, Feederdam, Ohio, was destroyed by fire.

The Pelham Ice Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The plant of the Neenah Cold Storage Company, Appleton, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The Illinois Dairy Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

One of the cold storage warehouses of Hansche Brothers, Berryville, Wis., was burned.

The Clear Lake Creamery Company, Clear Lake, S. D., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated.

I. E. Stevens & Son, Coleman, Tex., are in the market for an ice-machine of ten tons capacity.

The Beatrice Creamery Company, Beatrice, Neb., has increased capital from \$150,000 to \$500,000.

The People's Co-operative Ice Company, New York, has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The University Cream, Milk and Butter Company, Oakland, Cal., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The Fulton County Cold Storage Company, Gloversville, N. Y., has increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The Bee Hive Hygienic Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

The Alexandria Ice and Cold Storage Company, Alexandria, La., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated.

The Fulton County Cold Storage Company,

Gloversville, N. Y., has increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

George E. Brett (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., dairy business, has increased capital from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Watertown, N. Y., is contemplating erecting ice and cold storage plant.

Conron Bros., 11 Bloomfield street, New York, will let contract within a few days for a 400-ton refrigerating plant in 100-ton units.

The Crescent Ice Company, Des Moines, Ia., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by J. M. Willoughby, A. L. Clinite and F. E. Clinite.

## PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 5—	1901-02	1900-01.
Chicago .....	2,760,000	2,345,000
Kansas City .....	1,075,000	920,000
Omaha .....	745,000	605,000
St. Louis .....	545,000	535,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	648,500	490,000
Indianapolis .....	425,000	316,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	80,000	112,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	205,000	207,000
Cincinnati .....	195,000	207,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	210,000	196,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	158,000	156,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	292,000	210,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	248,000	207,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	116,000	125,000
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	128,000	138,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	70,000	69,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	46,000	43,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	35,100	34,500
Above and all other ..	8,440,000	7,405,000
	—Price Current.	



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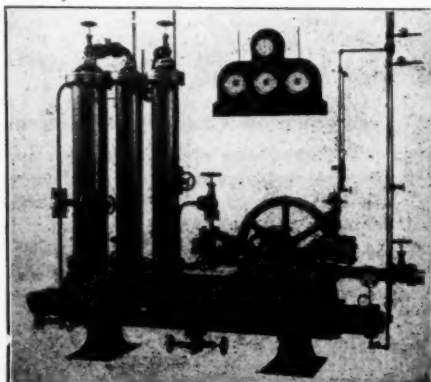
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Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

## Light Variations in Prices Despite Enormous Hog Receipts—Speculative Control—Continued Dull Cash Demands and Stocks Further Enlarged

The entire position is a puzzle to essentially all traders. The receipts of hogs have been enormous all through the week, the stocks of the products are steadily accumulating, the cash demands are unimproved, and the general outside speculation is of a moderate order, yet prices of the products have been shaken up only in a light way, and on the whole it may be considered that they have been fairly well supported. Thursday's market showed the most important decline. The packers, who are usually interested in weakening the prices of the products when hog supplies prove liberal, have this week been most anxious in getting the hog supplies even though their prices have been only slightly lower than the week before, and despite the fact that with the cost of hogs the profit on the general productions with their current values is of a narrower order than previously through the season. It is argued that with the anxiety to buy the hogs, there is a belief that the swine supplies will shortly materially fall off and that an effort will follow to strengthen the prices of the products. It would seem as if the marketable hogs were being rushed forward from many interior sections by reason of the cost of feedstuffs and that by the additional supplies at present of the swine the supply would suffer materially later on. Moreover the weight of the hogs latterly has implied an even more material loss of productions. In Kansas City for instance the hogs received last week averaged 170 lbs., or 43 lbs. less than a year ago at the same time. Of course the hurrying forward of immature hogs will offset in a good degree the influence of a larger hog crop this year than in the previous season, and is counted upon to influence the prices of the hog products in the spring months whatever may take values in their values meanwhile.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be fair to assume that the market for the products would drift lower before they were taken up for a better line of prices; indeed they may, but there are peculiar surroundings this year in the sentiment of outside traders against going "short" in foodstuffs. The fact that because of the inability to get much of a "short" interest among the countrymen who have big ideas over values because of the light corn crop, that the leading speculators may drift to bullish views and that profits may be made more on fluctuating prices. Indeed scalping operations have been more the feature latterly. It seems difficult to comprehend the tone of the market as exhibited this week, beyond the feature that it is a held one, without especial activity, and that while there is little or no disposition to go short of it, yet at the same time that there is marked hesitancy over the "long" side. Indeed, that traders generally are waiting for clearer ideas over the near future. All hog products are materially higher than a year ago at this time; lard is fully two cents above the rates which then prevailed.

Last year at this time there was a very good export movement in hog products generally, united to a remarkably large home distribution. Latterly the reason of the fitful conditions there is a conservative feeling among distributors all around, although consumption in this country is undoubtedly as great as in the previous year. It is more that the distributors are allowing their supplies to run down pending more settled conditions, and that they will have to become active buyers in view of the

needs of consumers when the feverishness is out of affairs. It is perhaps the consideration that the cash demands must enlarge that makes the packers feel indifferent over the accumulated stocks of the products, and with the impression that the stocks will quickly disappear when once the markets are arranged to a decided and assuring line of prices. As concerns buying interest from Europe it is of a remarkably conservative order, and even in the way of consignments there is less going forward to either United Kingdom or continental countries. There is very little prospect of the European demand increasing in the near future, as aside from the indisposition of Europe to pay the prices for the products in this country it will have slowed distributions through the Lenten period, while it has some dependence upon its home grown hog supplies.

The demands for meats and lard from our home points have been of a cautious order; indeed all around among buyers there is a feeling that the markets may assume a position more advantageous to them before the time is ripe for an upward tendency.

It has been the impression in the trade that the packers in some degree have held the markets up at times this week more for the purpose of getting out larger lines of future deliveries and that after the selling has been done freely that the market may yield further, yet it is hard to understand why there should be a disposition to sell freely the May and July deliveries under the expectations generally held of better markets at that time, and particularly as it is said that the late leading operators are still on the "long" side of the May option, that their interests have not been modified materially latterly, and that perhaps some "shorts" may be found in that month.

Most of the speculative trading in May and July options early in the week was in the way of shorts covering, but on Thursday with a declining market there was very little demand from any source, and the developments of the market for the succeeding days were awaited with interest.

In New York there has been a little business in city lard for England. Otherwise a dull market. In pork there has been very conservative buying. The city cutters have had slow sales for bellies at lower prices; but have supported prices for hams and shoulders.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week. 2,712 bbls. pork, 8,877,641 lbs. lard, 12,558,400 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year. 4,999 bbls. pork, 11,232,190 lbs. lard, 12,335,519 lbs. meats.

Beef is moving out to a fine extent, and at steady prices; city extra India mess, tcs., \$18.50@19; barreled mess, \$8.50@9; family mess, \$8.50@9; family mess, \$13; packet, \$11@11.50.

Sales in New York for week to present writing. 400 bbls. mess pork at \$16@17, 300 bbls. short clear at \$17.75@20.50, 200 bbls. city family do. at \$17@17.25, 500 tcs. Western steam lard on p. t. (quoted at 9.70), 500 tcs. lard at 9.10@9.25 (compound lard, 7 3-4@8), 2,000 pickled shoulders at 7@7 1-4, 4,000 pickled hams at 9 1-2@10 1-4, 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. aver., 8 1-2@8 5-8; 14,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. aver., 8 1-2.

## EXPORT OF EGGS FROM AUSTRIA

The exportation of eggs from Austria-Hungary has developed considerably of late years. In 1898 the quantity amounted to 1,885,200 cwts., in 1899 to 2,047,000 cwts., and in 1900 to 2,141,000 cwts. The excess of exports over imports was 1,088,000, 1,214,000 and 1,366,000 cwts. in 1898, 1899, and 1900 respectively.

Galicia is most intimately connected with this trade, both in Galician and Russian eggs. The export to North Germany, whither the greater part of them go, alone amounts to 530,000 or 550,000 cwts.



# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is characterized by a general apathy especially so far as natives are concerned, operators are abstaining from purchase in the natural hope of more favorable terms, and while quotations are nominally sustained there is no doubt what holders would be as susceptible to offers.

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands 60 lbs. and up are in large accumulations, though sales aggregating quite a number of cars were effected at 12 1-2@13c., the difference in the price being regulated by the date of salting.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up are nominally worth from 11 3-4 to 12c. with a supply fully adequate to the call.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up are not a popular factor at 11 1-2@11 3-4c., as tanners are strenuously opposed to paying these prices in the present condition of the market.

**TEXAS STEERS.**—Are in generous supply and have sold in moderate volume at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection. The outside price for No. 1 is 13 1-2.

**NATIVE COWS.**—Have moved to the number of 2,200, comparatively early salting at from 10 3-4 to 11c., while 1,800 later salting moved at 10 1-2c.

**BRANDED COWS.**—Are an indifferent factor at 9 3-4 to 10c., about 2,000 in which Texas predominated, sold at the later price.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Are an indifferent factor and quotable at 10 1-4 for late offering.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The country market has lost caste and the fact is especially noticeable in the somewhat restricted demand for buffs. It is practically impossible to obtain over 8c., though there is fairly good call for heaviest usual prices.

**BUFFS.**—No. 1 Buffs 40 to 60 lbs., have sold in very small volume at 8 1-4c., but the sale could hardly be duplicated at more than the even money; receipts are of an inferior quality.

**EXTREMES.**—No. 1, 25 to 40 lbs., have moved in a small way at 8 1-4c., which price is regarded as being fractionally above the market value which is not conceded to be above 8c.

**BRANDED STEERS AND CALVES.**—They range from 8 1-4 to 9c., according to weight, quality and selection. The proximity of the grubby season naturally gives prices a receding trend.

**HEAVY COWS.**—60 lbs. and up, were moved in a small way at 8@9c. for the two selections; despite alleged transactions at a fractionally lower price, there is no doubt but that the above given figures constitute an equitable quotation.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Are virtually the star feature of the market, are in fairly active request at from 8 3-4 to 9c.

**CALFSKINS.**—No. 1, 8 to 15 lbs., range from 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c., for ordinary country selection.

**KIPS.**—No. 1, 15 to 25 lbs., are an indifferent factor largely because of the inferior nature of the offerings; 9c. is regarded as a fair quotation.

**DEACONS.**—Range from 62 1-2 to \$2 1-2, according to quality, and selection. They are not in general supply.

**SKUNKS.**—30c.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Have moved in fairly good volume at \$3.20, though it is not unlikely that a lot of appreciable size could be obtained at \$3.15.

### BOSTON

There is no noteworthy change in the situation and while some of the persistent dealers continue to demand 8 1-4c. for buffs, it is practically impossible to persuade tanners to exceed the even money unless in very exceptional cases where prime quality and urgent demand are factors in the transaction. In view of the fact the supplies are being consumed in infinitely greater proportion than purchases effected by tanners it would seem but a logical deduction that the latter must enter the market within a comparatively short time. New Englands are very scarce and promptly taken at 8 1-4c.

### PHILADELPHIA

The local market has been characterized by a rather better tone than for some time past which fact can very likely be ascribed to substantial sales of both hide and leather made for future delivery. We quote: City steers, 10 1-2c.; city cows, 8 1-2c.; country steers, 9 1-2@10c.; country cows, 7 1-2@8c.; bulls, 8@8 1-2c.

### NEW YORK

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—The market continues weak, which is not surprising considering the inferior quality of the offerings and the indisposition of the tanners to operate. We quote native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12 1-4c.; butt branded steers, 11 1-2c.; side branded steers, 11 1-4c.; city cows, 10 to 10 1-4c., native bulls, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

### SUMMARY

The Chicago packing market shows very little activity and while practically all varieties are dull, none are less in request than natives; the tanners show practically no disposition to operate and in the absence of bids prices are at least nominally sustained. The country situation shows a tendency towards recession. The demand for buffs having lessened and the general situation having lost tone, there are very few buyers who are willing to pay more than the even money, the general partiality is for heavy hide. The Philadelphia situation is stronger from the fact that sales have been effected for future delivery in both hides and leather and general conditions are very much more healthy. There is no noteworthy change in the Boston situation, buffs being generally available at 8c., though the views of some of the dealers are fractionally higher. New Englands are the strong feature of the market and are firmly held at 8 1-4c., with very few offerings. New York continues weak and qualities are of such an inferior nature that buyers take very little interest in the situation.

### HIDELETS

Mr. Fritz Reinhart, of the well-known patent leather firm of Dorr & Reinhart, of Worms, Germany, who has been visiting various hide and leather centers of this country for some time past, had intended returning home at once, but has changed his plans, in deference to the visit of Prince Henry, of whom he is a brother officer.

A. Cohen, the hide merchant, of Hamburg, Germany, recently arrived here on the St. Louis. His New York headquarters is with the International Hide & Skin Co., 5 Jacob street. Col. T. P. O'Reilly, well and favorably known in the swamp, has opened an office for P. Riley & Sons, the well-known Newark patent leather tanners, and can hereafter be found at 71 Grove street, New York.

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
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### HUNTING GIRAFFES FOR SKINS

In the early history of South African history the giraffe was the most abundant game in the Transvaal, Matabeleland, and the Orange Free State, but the creature has been killed off like the American buffalo, and the few remaining representatives of a noble race gradually driven north. For years past the giraffe has been a profitable quarry for the Boer hunters and the animal was valued by them only because the hides were articles of commercial use. They were pot-hunted, shot down in droves, and destroyed in the greatest number possible in every direction.

A good giraffe skin is worth £3 to £5 in South Africa today, and much more in Europe. On their hunting trips, ten and fifteen years ago, it was a common matter for one hunter to kill 40 or 50 of these graceful animals in one day. The reason for this is that the giraffe is the most innocent of animals and easily hunted. They are absolutely defenceless, and there is hardly a case on record where a wounded giraffe turned upon the hunter. It is true they have great powers of speed, and they can dodge rapidly from tree to tree in the woods, but they offer such a fair mark that these tactics hardly ever save them.

The skin or hide of the animal is its chief article of value. No wonder that the bullets often fail to penetrate this skin, for it is from three-quarters to an inch thick. The skin when cured and tanned makes excellent leather for certain purposes. The Boers make riding whips and sandals out of the skins they do not send to Europe. The bones of the giraffe have also a commercial value. The leg bones are solid instead of hollow, and in Europe they are in great demand for manufacturing buttons and other bone articles. The tendons of the giraffe are so strong that they will sustain an enormous dead weight, which gives to them pecuniary value.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

### WILD GEESE NOT DUTIABLE

The General Appraiser decides that wild geese are not dutiable as poultry, but are free of duty under the provision for "birds and land and water fowls" in paragraph 494, act of July 24, 1897.

Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, February 4, 1902. In the matter of the protest, 47345b-107, of A. B. Clark, against the decision of the collector of customs at Bangor, Me., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per railroad and entered December 31, 1900.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—Unquestionably the current positions of the markets here in the interior and over the west are quite strong, without an absolute change in prices for the week, although there is more difficulty in buying except at some improvement, particularly at those points where nice grades are available. The advices from country shippers are particularly assuring of confidence over prices, representing the supplies to be had of a very meagre order, much under the volume usual with them at this, or essentially any other time, of the year. The compound people west, south and east draw from their respective sections steadily essentially all of the best makes of tallow, and the situations are independent, for these grades, if any other interest and when it is considered that grades of tallow find consumption for edible purposes that in former seasons had been thrown upon the market for other manufacturing purposes, there is implied the impossibility of getting a supply sufficient of the distinctly edible grade, which by the widened consumption to taking in the other qualities, there is a shortage of usual supplies for soap makers' use. The outlook as well for tallow keeps up, more or less inquiry from people who think the product good property. There is just so much additional supply drawn from the markets to keeping up their tone. Statistically tallow is in excellent shape for prices more in the seller's favor; it is only a question as to whether the statistical position may at length be changed through some advance position of the lard market, and which would drive out buying interest of the compound makers. The lard market is at present fairly well maintained; it is, however, at the pleasure of speculators, and it may be manipulated for awhile. Expectations, however, are of more secure markets for lard with the spring months, whatever may take place in the near future. Of course in the event of a near reaction in the lard product it would take some time to make a burdensome accumulation of tallow, and the probabilities are that the beef fat would not lose much in value, although it would become easier, while on the other hand a higher lard market, and which we think is very doubtful for the near future, should favorably affect tallow at once, considering the supplies of it.

There is no prospect of export demand. Indeed the London sale came very sick on Wednesday, one cable showing fully 9d.@1s. decline and another that beef was "unchanged" and mutton grade 6d. lower, with, however, very little offered, or only 750 casks, and less than one-quarter of it sold.

City edible quoted at 7 3-8, but the make in New York is so small that a value is of a somewhat nominal order.

The sales in New York have been 100 hhd. city at 6 1-8, to the home trade and 300 tes. city at 6 3-8. The weekly contract deliveries

of about 200 hhd. city to the home trade will probably go in at 6 1-8.

Country made is sold up close to its offerings on the steady wants of the soap makers, and brings strong prices; sales for the week of 325,000 pounds at 5 7-8 to 6 3-8, as to quality. Of course there are exceptional grades that exceed the outside price.

The western markets are rather more active and it is becoming more difficult to buy there except at advanced prices. There have been sales at the west latterly of 2,500 tes., including prime packers at 6 3-4, which is now quoted at 6 3-4 bid and 6 7-8@7 asked; edible at 7 3-8@7 1-2.

Later.—Sale of 150 hhd. city to the home trade in New York at 6 1-8. The market is not disturbed here by the London sale, as reports from the West are of somewhat excited conditions with an advance of 1-4c. in prices, and that large sales have taken place, with for prime packers at Chicago 7 1-8c. paid. This is an advance of 5-8c. from the lowest point, a couple of weeks since. It is understood that there is quite a big fight on at the West over the prices of fat, and through this, it is assumed, that tallow is, in part, affected.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has suffered from lack of demand, in that the pressers have been compelled to accept an easy price when disposed to sell, somewhat regardless of any spasmodic strength in the lard market. The compound lard business had been distinctly dull until somewhat revived by a decline in its price of 1-4 to a value of 7 3-4 per car lots; the fact that the compound makers have had to take the less price for their product makes them more unfriendly to oleo stearine, moreover the price of cotton oil holds up very well and for both cotton oil and oleo stearine there is a disposition among the compound makers to go very slow over fresh deals. At the same time the stocks of oleo stearine in New York are not large outside of the holdings of one presser, who would probably consider buyers' views a little more if there was a disposition to take a large lot, but the western markets are probably rolling up a pretty large accumulation with their "pegged" views latterly over prices, although these "pegged" views have come down a notch through the week; unless lard goes up the compound makers feel that ultimately they may have a picnic in these western offerings. New York quotes 10 as a trading price. Chicago has offered to sell a little at 10 1-4.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Surplus offerings are small. The make is not large on account of the condition of the refined lard business; therefore good support is given prices. Choice lots quoted at 10 1-4@10 3-8.

**GREASE.**—Choice grades are in moderate stock, as the consumption has been very good latterly. The lower grades have had fair demands from the soap trade. Sales have been

225,000 pounds yellow, in lots at 5 1-4@5 1-2. "A" white quoted at 7, "B" white at 6 1-4@6 1-2; yellow at 5 1-4@5 1-2.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Late liberal sales of yellow enables strong holding of its price. The white grade is not plenty and is wanted moderately. Sales of 190,000 pounds yellow at 5 3-4@5 7-8, chiefly at 5 3-4, and 50,000 pounds white at 6 1-2@6 5-8. Yellow quoted at 5 3-4@5 7-8 and white at 6 1-2@6 3-4.

**CORN OIL.**—The mills have no surplus over which there need be any pressure to sell. There are steady export movements and with the cost of other soap making oils and that of corn the recent advanced prices are held firmly. Quoted at 5.85 to 6.25 for car and job lots.

**LARD OIL.**—Consumers resort freely to neatsfoot and other substitute oils, and in the lard oil there is hardly more than a jobbing business of a conservative order. Prices vary with the lard product. About 78 quoted.

### COYOTE HUNT

Reports from Phoenix, Ariz., say: With the advent of cold weather and the coming of more than 100,000 sheep down from the mountains of the north, a veritable plague of coyotes is reported in the northern and north-western sections of the Salt River Valley, where, for many years, they have been practically unknown. It is said that even thousands of coyotes are gathered around the sheep-shearing camps on the Arizona Canal, and that the most incessant watchfulness by the shepherds cannot prevent the loss of hundreds of lambs. A number of residents of the Glendale and Peoria sections of the valley, mainly the desire for sport, have joined with the sheep owners and are organizing a grand hunt that is to take place within a couple of weeks. It is hoped that at least 200 horsemen will join in the grand coyote roundup, and all the dogs that can be brought into service will constitute the main arm of the attacking army.

### COTTONSEED NOTES

Eutaw, Ala., is to have two cotton oil mills. One will be known as the Eutaw Oil Mill and the other the Warrior Cotton Oil Company.

It is reported that Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, will build a mill at Atlanta, Ga.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

#### Fairly Good Undertone but Hesitancy Among Both Buyers and Sellers Over Trading

There are somewhat nervous markets, around which there is perhaps a little more confidence than in the previous week, with a somewhat improved line of prices, so far as concerns sellers' views, while buyers in instances feel a little more secure over the temper of affairs. Whatever temper has been displayed this week over the oil, the lard market has been responsible for it. That lard should hold up in price, indeed at times gain a little in the value, in face of the enormous hog receipts of Monday and Tuesday, and fairly liberal offerings later on in the week, was a surprise to essentially everybody in the trade, and particularly as estimates of the hog receipts for the near future imply a liberal marketing. Undeniably the hog products are steadily gaining in stocks all over the West, the supplies of which are decidedly greater than at this time last year; moreover lard alone is two cents per pound higher now than last year at this time. There is implied a speculative position for the product at present, over which there is a possibility of frequent fluctuations and unreliability of situations. It is understood that the recent most successful operators on hog products are on the "bull" side, yet it is hard to see where their interests for permanently bullish moves lie, at least for the near future, or for deliveries this side of the May option. It is with the consideration of the assumed lack of motive, in connection with the general dull cash situations, that the traders feel that the lard market is not secure, that its recent tendency to steadier prices is of not more than a spasmodic order, and that it is likely to settle back as well as to have fitful changes on scalping operations, by which apathy over trading in cash stuff will be prolonged.

Of course an active market would quickly take up the accumulations that have been made within several weeks of hog products, but

a continuation of the erratic conditions, such as have been had for some time, would keep the cash buyers quiet, and make the statistical position additionally menacing. With the long-drawn out period of dullness in the export and home trade demands for lard, there should be just so much more of this product to buy by distributors when they feel assured that the markets have come right for them, as the demands upon them by consumers for supplies have been of good volume steadily.

The lard market is watched by the cotton oil traders all over the country, and they get encouragement or modification of it on its variations, hence the slightly fitful feeling indicated for the oil this week.

The tallow markets have had healthier tones for the week, without an absolute change in their prices. But the supplies of tallow are remarkably small in every direction and in the event of a strong lard market the prices of the beef fat would improve, while on the other hand, if lard should drift lower the supplies of tallow would accumulate on the consequent diminished wants of it by the compound makers; its prices in an adverse contingency of lard would not probably be materially affected for some time to a lower basis of a material order as it would take a long period to make a burdensome supply of the beef fat. As high as cotton oil appears to be, yet it is cheaper than in ordinary seasons as against tallow. Tallow at 6 3-4c. for prime packers in Chicago is more than 1c. per pound higher than cotton oil, and the difference in value is undoubtedly widening and increasing the consumption of the cotton oil by the soapmakers. It must be recollected that these soapmakers have not as yet bought their season's supplies, that last year by this time that they had ceased to be a factor in the market as having then largely protected themselves by contracts for the oil ahead, that this year, although they have bought largely since the beginning of the season, yet that they have got to do some extensive buying before the season closes; that at present they are drawing upon their oil accumulations. The supplies of the cotton oil held by the soapmakers as a whole are probably materially less than at this time last year. The compound makers on the other hand have undoubtedly much larger supplies of cotton oil than usual in the winter season; the major part of their holdings were contracted for before the market prices sprung to around the current basis. There is little prospect of marked or anxious demand from the compound

makers for cotton oil in the near future, take them as a whole. Indeed the prospects of demands from the compound makers for the oil are removed by the additional feature of the dull business in compounds for three or four weeks, through the lard influence and what has in that degree reduced the consumption of cotton oil. It was possible to give life to the trading in the compounds only by a reduction in their price of 1-4c. per pound this week, bringing the value of it for car lots down to 7 3-4c. The extent of the consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers since the beginning of the season has been gratifying and of especial significance in that it has undoubtedly been larger than ever before for a corresponding period; indeed, that it has been of sufficient volume, united to the ordinary takings of soapmakers, and the less than usual wants of foreign markets, to keep a high and remarkably satisfactory line of prices. But that the home demands for the oil are likely to render the position as independent of export interest as latterly, whatever the probability of the lard market, is not now thought probable in any direction. Moreover, it is doubtful, in our opinion, if home consumption of cotton oil from this along to the close of the season will materially exceed that of last year for the same time, no matter the temper of buying indicated for the last six months, and even conceding that the soap buyers will be freer buyers than last year for the period. It must be recollected that last year for the beginning of March essentially to the close of the cotton oil season, the consumption of the oil was remarkably large, indeed, one-third greater than ever before, that there was then an enormous business in the compounds because the lard market was steadily advancing from a comparatively low price, yet that then the limit of prices for the lards was materially lower than at present. Moreover, that there was last year a decidedly lighter stock of pure lard than at present, and that there was then a general stimulus to consumption of fats all around, while this year there is a feeling among consumers generally that prices are too high for all fats, that speculators have seized upon the short corn crop and worked it for all it was worth too early in the season to the disadvantage of cash demands. Therefore, it is hard to suppose that consumers of fats are going to stock up as freely as last year, or that they will have the courage to carry as extensive accumulations as then.

It is reckoned that the home consumption of cotton oil last year was about 850,000 barrels; it is difficult to believe that it will exceed this year 1,000,000 barrels, notwithstanding the increase of it thus far this season. Most of the traders are willing to concede that the production this year will be at least 1,800,-

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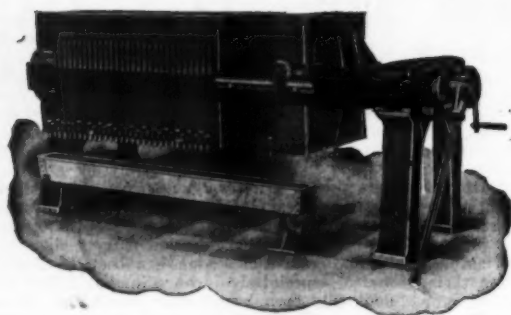
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000 barrels, or slightly about 100,000 barrels more than that of last year. (Some expectations are, of course, of a production materially beyond 1,800,000 barrels). It would seem as if the prospects of export business in the cotton oil were more to be considered as the season advanced than any other influence. Some statistical conditions, for the present reduced supplies of some other oils on their large consumption in Europe and the small amount of cotton oil held there, imply that more of the cotton oil will soon be wanted to fill in. Indeed current bids of shippers for the cotton oil are improved over last week and are of 39c. for prime yellow in New York, even from Marseilles. But a sufficient export business, despite the present increased interest, is not likely to be had at around current prices; and there is increasing apprehension over the extent of it for the remainder of the season. The exports are now more than 120,000 barrels under those of last year up to this time. New York alone has shipped 60,000 barrels less than then and New Orleans 30,000 barrels less. The light takings, comparatively, by the continental markets, of cotton oil from this country have been offset or filled in by them with large importations of miscellaneous soap oils other than cotton seed of which a larger supply has been had, particularly by Marseilles; yet with all of these increased offerings of competitive oils with cotton seed the demands in Europe are far from being satisfied, however, that they have materially shortened the consumption of cotton oil in Europe for the season. Indeed peanut and other oils have gone up a good deal in price, although they are still cheap as compared with cotton oil. Moreover, England is furnishing a little more of the cotton oil this year where-by requirements of it are modified from this country; England's production of cotton oil will be about 75,000 barrels greater than last year, as indicated by its increased receipts of Egyptian seed.

The Indian peanut crop destined to Marseilles is about 100,000 tons, half of which has been already sold, largely needed for soap purposes. There is more of the African peanut oil suited to the make of compounds than of the Indian. Of the African peanut crop, 75,000 tons are destined to Marseilles, against about 81,000 tons the year before; and the arrivals of it at Marseilles will shortly begin. The growth of the importations in continental countries of all oil seeds has been steady for several years, except of coprah, of which Mar-

seilles received in 1900, 104,000 tons and last year only 85,000 tons; the quantity of coprah to come forward this year is not indicated. Oil seeds, covering everything so classified showed imports at Marseilles, in '98, of 309,000 tons; in '99, 306,000 tons; in 1900, 350,000 tons, and in 1901, 383,000 tons. Of India shelled peanuts, Marseilles got in '99, only 9,500 tons, in 1900, 24,000 tons, and in 1901, 61,000 tons, while this year, it expects 100,000 tons, of which, as has been said, a large quantity has been sold ahead.

There is implied that Marseilles will make at least 100,000 barrels more oil this year from its various seeds supplies than in the previous year. It may be said that the seed supplies in Europe explain the apathetic interest of the Marseilles market for a long period even in last year's trading. It will be recollected that all through the spring months of last year the talk among the traders was "Marseilles must soon buy cotton oil because of its small stocks of it"; there was developed that Marseilles got along comfortably through the spring months without being materially interested in cotton oil, and depended more largely than ever before upon its other seed oils with their cheap prices as against cotton oil. Indeed Marseilles has not had vital energy over cotton oil even since that time, while the promises this year of even larger supplies of these seed oils other than cotton oil tend to make it indifferent over cotton oil, considering the current higher prices of cotton oil as compared with the value for it last year except considering that it will have to buy cotton oil moderately on its delayed interest in it, and the fact that last year it had more of an accumulated stock of cotton oil to fall back upon than at present.

The sales in New York for the week have been 750 bbls. prime yellow. February delivery at 40 1-2@41; 500 bbls. do, March, at 41@41 1-2; April and May, 41 1-2 bid and 42 asked; 1,000 bbls. do, March and April at 41 1-2. At the mills sales of 30 tanks crude, in the Southeast at 34c; at New Orleans, sale of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow at 40 1-2c.

The seed supplies are shortening in some sections, particularly in Texas, in which latter State some of the mills will soon close down, but they are increasing in the Valley. But it is believed that mills in most localities will produce as long as possible this year, considering the satisfactory market prices for the productions, although some of them are now paying high prices for seed. With the advancing season the choice crude is becoming scarcer; refining is now more generally in order.

The Hull (England) market is stronger, advancing 6d.; now quoted at 22s. 9d., and is relatively higher than Liverpool, which market quotes 23s. Later.—The Valley has sold crude, in tanks, lower, or at 33c. for 10 tanks. New York is dull and barely steady; prime yellow, March delivery, 41c. bid, and 41 1-2c. asked, and for May at 41 1-2c. bid and 42c. asked. White at 43 1-2@44c.; winter yellow at 44@45c.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has not changed much during the week, and prices are about the same. Refiners are still holding prime oil for 42c. to

42 1-2c. New York, but show a little more anxiety to sell at these prices. Europe is still holding off, and is not bidding over 38 1-2c. for off oil, and 39 1-2c. for prime oil, but they also show more anxiety to buy at these figures, and would probably pay a little more on a firm offer. In the meantime speculators are doing the business at varying prices between 40 1-2@41 1-2c., just like the week before. No doubt quite a large quantity of oil will have to be exported before the market will be in a good, healthy state. The surplus must be got rid of in Europe. Refiners probably see that they will have to sell some oil to Europe, and Europe also seems to realize that it will have to replenish its stocks, but both parties are still playing a waiting game, and are likely to hold off as long as they can. As regards the home trade, it is not very brisk for the moment, and we think that if the heavy receipts of hogs continue the demand from the compound lard makers will not be of much importance for some time to come, nor are the soap makers in this country likely to come in as long as the present dullness of the tallow and grease market continues. We will, therefore, have to depend upon the exporters to relieve the market. In the meantime exports continue to fall off, and we are now some 107,000 bbls. behind last year in shipments.

Arrivals of cottonseed oil in New York have been as follows: September, 13,618; October, 23,450; November, 26,863; December, 38,881; January, 44,178, and so far in February, 12,726, making a total of 159,716 bbls., against exports of 140,751 bbls.

We quote to-day as follows: P. S. Y. cottonseed oil, March, 41c. bid, 41 1-2c. asked; do., April, 41 1-4c. bid, 42c. asked; do. May, 41 1-2c. bid, 42 1-2c. asked; off S. Y. cottonseed oil, 40c. bid, 41c. asked; P. S. W. cottonseed oil, 42 1-2c. bid, 43 1-2c. asked; P. W. Y. cottonseed oil, 42 1-2c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 24s. 3d., showing an advance of 1s. Lard is at this writing 9.47c. in Chicago for May, showing no change for the week. Tallow is steady at 6 1-8c. in hogsheds. Corn oil is strong at 5.85c., showing an advance of 5 points during the week. New Orleans market is steady at 40c. for off oil and 40 1-2c. for prime oil.

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**MAKING OLIVE OIL**

"The Damon and Pythias of vegetable life, the olive and the vine, for some inexplicable reason thrive better together than alone," says Cora Bull Peters, in "What to Eat." "On the hillsides of Spain, Italy and Southern France the dark leaves of the grape vine and the silvery shine of the olive leaves are always intermingled. This brilliant gray of the olive leaves is most poetically described by Mrs. Walter Savage Landor, who says that 'olive trees look as though they had grown in the moonlight.'

"The peasant, with his saving instinct of utilizing everything, occasionally plants potatoes or beans among these inseparable friends, but they quickly show their disapprobation and spirit of exclusiveness by reduced strength and bearing qualities. Then the peasant recognizes that he must not interfere nor allow newcomers, should he wish to preserve the flavor and quality of his wine and oil. A rocky, hilly soil is the favorite one for raising both these products. The delicious wine, Lachrime Christi, made from grapes raised in the neighborhood of Vesuvius, is said to owe its fine flavor to the volcanic soil of the district.

"Oil, like wine, has a different quality and taste from a variety of causes: the kind of olive, the country and soil where grown, the process of making, and, lastly (and unfortunately too often), cottonseed adulteration.

"The first press grade—called virgin oil—is made from olives picked from the trees and carefully selected. They are put into scrupulously clean, coarse bags and piled one on another in a large stone receptacle with a small outlet in the bottom, through which the oil runs. Over this vessel is the press, which is first screwed down by hand and without sufficient strength to break the olive stones. The screw is now pressed down by a windlass worked by an ox. More olives are added from time to time, and oil of second, third and fourth press follows.

"After the oil has apparently been all extracted the nearly dry much remaining, which is called 'tanza,' is sold to the owners of water mills, where it is treated with water and soda, and still another oil is obtained, which is much used for greasing machinery. Now the perfectly dry chaff still left is mixed with some other substance and made into briquettes, or small bricks, and used for fuel, with the smoke from which vanishes the last trace of what was once an olive.

"The oil is carefully preserved in large terra cotta jars. These jars vary in size, but the majority are about like those with which we are familiar as having harbored Ali Baba and the forty thieves. The jars are kept in a dark cellar, carefully covered, and are occasionally examined to see if the oil is clear. If not sufficiently so it is poured through fine cheesecloth. This is the only method of clarifying oil. The first press, or virgin oil, of course, brings the highest price and is an expensive luxury even in the countries where it is made. The second press is usually considered good enough for the ordinary occasion, while the third and fourth press oil is used for cooking. In this way it is used in Italy, Spain and Southern France as we use butter and lard in this country. Castile soap is made from olive oil.

"The utmost cleanliness has to be observed in the making of olive oil, as it not only attracts any particles of floating dust or dirt,

but retains odors, so smoking is strictly forbidden during the process or in the oil cellar; yet, strange to relate, the odor given out by the pressing is most disagreeable.

"Cottonseed oil is used to a great extent in adulterating olive oil. It is shipped from this country, mixed in large proportions with the foreign olive oil, returning to be sold to us as the pure article. Although cottonseed oil is harmless, it has a most disagreeable taste, leaving an after taste in the mouth, like lard.

"The Italians distinguish oils as grasso and verde, some preferring the former and some the latter. By grasso they mean a heavy oil, and verde, or green, a light one. The French oils are preferred by many as not having so strong an olive taste as the Italian and Spanish ones. California has recently been coming to the fore with olive oils. As yet, however, they are quite as expensive as the imported ones, and are not so much to be depended upon for uniform quality."

**PATENTS**

691,413. Packing Compound For Eggs, Etc. John M. Stukes, San Antonio, Tex. Filed Nov. 13, 1901. Serial No. 82,098.

691,430. Press for Oleaginous Substances.

George W. Zoder and Wm. P. Hayne, Boyce, La. Filed May 21, 1901. Serial No. 61,257.

691,238. Ice Machine. Thomas H. Butler and Ormond Hammond, Baltimore, Md. Filed April 26, 1901. Serial No. 57,552.

691,271. Delinting Machine. John Kasmeier, Florence, Ala. Filed June 7, 1900. Serial No. 19,437.

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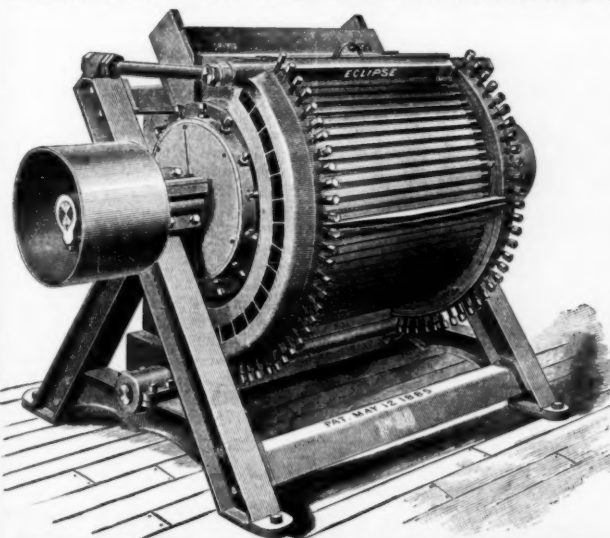
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with Gummers  
Knife Grinders  
Cotton Gins  
Feeders  
Condensers  
Elevators

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**CARVER COTTON GIN CO., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U.S.A.**

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## MAY SELL MEATS PRIVATELY ON SUNDAY

Magistrate Olmstead of the Essex Market Court, New York City, has delivered a picturesque decision in construing the present New York State Sunday closing bill. The occasion for this decision was the trial of the Hebrew butcher, Wolf Goldberg, for selling meat on Sunday.

Charles Willis, the member of the Benchmen's Association who had the offender arrested for violating the Sunday law, said:

"I saw eight persons in the butcher shop at No. 144 Orchard street," said the complainant to Magistrate Olmstead in Essex Market Court. "The defendant was cutting meat and another man gave meat to a woman, but refused to accept any money for it."

"Were the blinds down?" asked the Court.

"Yes, sir," replied the complainant.

"Discharged," said the Magistrate. "The law says, 'sold publicly.'"

According to this judge every butcher can pull down his blinds and go right ahead selling meat on Sunday. The fact of a left over card saying "Come in" would not incriminate the vendor. Why doesn't Magistrate Olmstead take the high ground that Saturday is Sunday for the Kosher Jew and that midnight Friday night is his Saturday and that the law does not specify what Saturday night is meant and that it means the "other"? This view would seem a bit ridiculous, but it will be as sensible as the other.

## THE PROVISIONER'S PETITION IN EVIDENCE

George Pfahler, Jr., president of the Benchmen's Association, went to Albany to attend the hearing on the Sunday closing law by the Assembly Committee on Codes. Mr. Pfahler was commissioned by The National Provisioner to present its big petition signed by the ladies who buy meat in the markets and its list of about 700 shop owners. Sickness in his family prevented the editor of this paper from accepting the invitation to be present at the hearing. As the Benchmen secured the signatures of the shoppers Mr. Pfahler was the proper party to present the big petition at the hearing. The hearing was on Wednesday and the butchers made a big hit.

## Canned Hamburger Steak and Onions

Hamburger steak and onions is a very palatable and a popular dish. The big Chicago packing concern of Nelson Morris & Co. is now canning Hamburger steak and onions. This product has naturally proved to be a good seller. The packing house is getting things down so fine now that the greenest sort of a housekeeper needn't hire a cook or get embarrassed. She can buy it already prepared for her. All she has to do is to "heat, and then serve."

## Butchers Go to Argentina

Ralph A. Lewis and Saul J. Ornstein, two of the leading cattlemen and butchers of Butte, Mont., have started for Argentina, where they intend to embark in the cattle raising business, provided the conditions there warrant the investment now contemplated. If these gentlemen conclude that is the best country in which to go into the business, they may induce some other men in Butte to join them in the enterprise.

## FROM BUTCHER SHOP TO CONGRESS IN EIGHT YEARS

The Detroit (Mich.) "Tribune" prints the following interesting story:

The walls of the House of Representatives look down every day of the session now upon a man who is the living advertisement of the field which is open to American youth, and the possibilities which lie in wait for any clever, ambitious young American, who is eager and capable of making a name and place for himself in the history of his country.

This man is J. J. Feely, the 'kid Congressman,' as President Roosevelt calls him. Once a farm hand, later a butcher's boy, he now rubs elbows of Representatives, with mature and hoary-headed men, who look with respect and wonder upon a youth, who, by unaided effort, raised himself to a position at the age of 26, which most of them, despite the influence of wealth and social position, could only attain in their later middle age.

J. J. Feely represents the Second District of Illinois. He represents it quietly, but capably. Besides the respect of other Congressmen for his ability, he has won their liking by his modesty and unobtrusiveness. He is not conceited, bombastic or aggressive, as many young men, with far less than his success, are apt to be.

"There is plenty of opportunity for me to break loose after I have watched things a little," he says, and this is the keynote to his conduct in Congress.

### Strangers Amazed

Strangers in the gallery are never tired of wondering at the black-haired young man who holds a seat amid the older men on the floor below. Sometimes laughable mistakes occur. Not long ago the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to clear the floor. All the visitors left, except one young man who continued to loiter around. The sergeant accosted him sharply:

"What do you mean by staying in here like this," he said, "when the floor is ordered cleared?"

The young man smiled. Another member plucked at the sergeant's sleeve.

"That is Congressman Feely," he said.

The sergeant will always remember that.

President Roosevelt entered the House not long ago and met Congressman Feely with a group of other members. He laughingly addressed him as the "Kid Congressman," giving him then the name which has since clung to him. The young Congressman bristled up good humoredly:

"Oh, I don't know," he replied. "Some people call you the kid President."

There was general laughter, and the two "kids" shook hands.

### From Butcher Shop to Congress in Eight Years

With all his remarkable success, Feely began life inauspiciously, which makes his career the more remarkable. Never had a boy less advantages. There is not a boy in the United States who is occupying a public position equal in prominence to that of J. J. Feely. At 26 many men have little more than left college. If above the average, he may have built himself a respectable little practice in some one of the professions. But to have done all this, and stepped as high as Congress, is an achievement almost unparalleled in the history of the United States. In eight years, to span the breach which yawns between a butcher boy and a member of Congress, is something to dream about, but something which is very difficult of accomplishment. Yet Feely has done it. He was 17 years old when he left the

butcher shop. He was 25 when he took his seat in Congress in 1900.

At 17, Feely had about as little education as any boy in the city of Detroit. He had never an opportunity to attend school for any length of time. So in the eight years elapsing between his departure from the butcher shop and his election to Congress, he had the deficiencies of a whole youth time to remedy.

His history before that was discouraging. He was born on a farm in Will County, Ill., on August 1, 1875. The difficulties farmer boys have to surmount in order to get an education are well known, but young Feely's lot was even harder than most of them. There were three boys and four girls in the family. Their mother died when Feely was 5, and his father died when he was 9. He was left a helpless orphan. For four years he toiled on the farm, attending the district school at rare periods, but while working between the rows of potatoes and carrots, or while driving the cows to pasture, he dreamed constantly of one day occupying a seat in Congress, and he did more than dream. He acted. Even at 13 years of age he knew what he wanted.

He entered his brother's butcher shop in Joliet, Ill., and for four years more he worked hard, at labor particularly averse to him. Every possible penny was saved. Extra pennies were earned at extra work.

### Entered College at 17

At the age of 17 he felt that at last he was in a position to begin his real career, the picture of which had been with him every day since he was 9 years old.

He entered Niagara University.

There he was a diligent student, and burned with ambition. He became distinguished for his oratorical powers, won a medal for an essay on Shakespeare, and was prominent in all college debates.

From Niagara he went to the Yale School of Law. He was graduated from there in 1897, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn. Then he went to Chicago and entered a law firm and opened up.

It was hard pulling for the farm hand-butcher boy, with the great ambition to win a practice, and hard to break into politics.

Seven months came before he saw an opening. Then, when the war question with Spain was agitating the country, he found his chance. He delivered a speech on the war topic. His party leaders heard it and took him into the fold.

### His Rise in Politics

From that time his rise was rapid. In 1898 he was appointed understudy to the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. He traveled over the country making speeches, and taking the candidate's place when the candidate was not there. But the Democratic nominee was defeated, and Feely then and there decided to be a star himself in 1900, instead of an understudy.

The party leaders frowned upon this resolution. They advised him to look for something smaller. Congress, they said, was not to be invaded by youngsters.

But Feely knew what he wanted. He organized political clubs of his own, and in the end brought the party leaders to his feet. They recognized his candidacy, and pledged their support. Then Feely traveled over Illinois in a lumber wagon delivering speeches and electioneering in his own behalf. He won out where his predecessor of two years before had failed. The party leaders were delighted, and those who had inveighed against his youth were elated at his success.

That is how J. J. Feely got to Congress. And there he is to-day in the hall of Representatives, a lesson to American youth. Only 26, a farm hand, a butcher boy, and now a Congressman!

## A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER  
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

## LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House



## MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.	
Berman, H., 45 Lenox ave., to S. Sternik	\$ 86
Micnael, S., 293 1st ave., to L. Heinsfurter	250
Rosenblume, H., 76 Monroe, to N. Perlman	50
Steir, D., 644 E. 5th st., to J. Roth	250
Zito, P., 92 W. Houston, to G. Tortoria	40

#### Bills of Sale.

Mandel, S., 79 Willett, to I. Koenigsberg	80
BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.	
Antomicchio, M., Richardson and Lorimer sts., to F. Hamburger	\$ 424
Pfund, F. P., 1865 Fulton, to C. Koehler	300

#### Bills of Sale.

Turner, C. E., 1348 Fulton, to J. G. Wirt	750
-------------------------------------------	-----

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

#### The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.	
Berg, Hy., 767 Melrose ave., to R. A. Lawless (R.)	\$ 640
Ciancimino, A., 9 Prince, to G. Macarane	150
Firlake, G., 435 W. 35th st., to A. Thamsen	600
Gallyne, L. Mrs., 605 Kingsbridge road, to J. F. Bach	200
Herbert, I., 36 Stanton, to S. Rotman	170
Rosenblum, J., 1604 1st ave., to J. Elfenbein and others	security
Tiedemann, C., 754 E. 6th st., to D. Holsh	250
Winkel, Gus, 177 Ave. A, to L. Tobias	300
Aueritz, Bader and Wagner, 336 8th ave., to L. Halbrein	380
Caselli, Tognola and Cepriano, 878 6th ave., to E. Franchini	4,500
Deixler, M., 141 E. Broadway, to E. R. Biehler	50
Fay, J. T., 718 7th ave., to E. R. Biehler	123
Kolodkin & Yursdizky, 179 Greenwich, to L. Farfaro	575
Motzer, C., 1768 2d ave., to F. Schwager	280
Platzman & Cohen, 713 Broadway, to B. Kurinsky	440
Reynolds, R. K., 1951 Broadway, to W. Merrill	75
Schultz, C., 176 Christopher, to J. Muller	1,050
Sarmstendler & Weiner, 96 Clinton, to Levin & Hallren	118

#### Bills of Sale.

Burgia, L., 83 New Chambers and 95 James, to S. Burgio	50
Grossman, M., 180 Orchard, to B. Frank	200
Kallman, Hy., 360 Canal, to A. Rapaport	350
Loczansky, J., 83 Allen, to L. Schneider	239
Muller, Fred, 176 Christopher, to C. Schultz	1,200
Manheimer, M., 93 Columbia, to J. Rosengarten	200
Rosengarten, R., 93 Columbia, to M. Berkowitz	225
Solomon & Greenberg, 36 Stanton, to I. Hubert	497
Weintraub, Max, 673 3d ave, to Max Gluckman	300

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Buscher & Claubsen, 74 Smith, to J. Striker	\$2,500
Minderman, T. R., and A. Buschen, 570 Central ave., to J. M. Mohrmann	1,950
Kilpatrick, S., Scenic Railway, Coney Island, to O. Huber	1,100

#### Bills of Sale.

Brokate, J. H., 89 Driggs ave., to G. Riddle	985
Klein, I., and J. Scholz, 268 Washington st., to P. H. A. Weimann	2,000

## BUSINESS RECORD

**ARKANSAS.**—I. J. Bloom, Pine Bluff; meat market; succeeded by I. J. Bloom Meat Company.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Jennings Meat Company, Hartford; meat, etc.; sold out, Sheldon Street Store; Central Fish Market, New Haven; fish; succeeded by H. E. Howard.

**IDAHO.**—Gun & Golden, Mackey; meat, etc.; dissolved, Golden continuing.

**ILLINOIS.**—Mike Kunz, Litchfield; butcher; chattel mortgage, \$300.

**INDIANA.**—Reed Bros., Bloomington; butchers; out of business. Oscar A. Scheske, Alexandria; meat; chattel mortgage, \$300. Oliver M. Stewart, Muncie; meats; chattel mortgage (amount not given).

**KANSAS.**—Kahna & Cizek, Ellsworth; meat; Cizek retired. G. M. Frysinger, Kansas City; meats, etc.; warranty deed, \$900.

**KENTUCKY.**—M. Simpson, Midway; butcher; succeeded by Simpson & Glass.

**MAINE.**—Patrick O'Leary, Bangor; provisions, etc.; sold real estate, \$1.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—C. H. Sturtevant, Pittsfield; meats, etc.; succeeded by P. J. Mailer. Erden L. Grant, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$500. J. & A. P. McDevitt, Cambridge; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$115; discharged. Alfred Briand, Fall River; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$250. A. Atwood, Plymouth; fish; sold real estate (not considered). Joseph O. Brodeur, Powell; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$300.

**MICHIGAN.**—Bessemer Co-operative Society, Bessemer; meat, etc.; going out of business. McIntyre & Scheidt, Lake Odessa; meat, etc.; succeeded by Samuel McIntyre. Herbert P. Cook, Detroit; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$118.

**MISSOURI.**—Arnold Bros., Kansas City; meats, etc.; sold out. Caulton & White, Minlen Mines; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$875.

**N. Y. STATE.**—Michael McDonough, Gloversville; meats, etc.; conveyed real estate, \$1,300.

**CITY OF NEW YORK.**—Michael J. Murray, fish; petition in bankruptcy.

**OHIO.**—F. Z. Temple, Van Wert; meat; sold out. Anna E. Marst, Springfield; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$130.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—W. J. Marvel, Scranton; fish, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$1,500, Green.

**VIRGINIA.**—Montgomery & Co., Richmond; fish, etc.; incorporated same style.

**WISCONSIN.**—Fred Kising, Milwaukee; meat; Alvin Brand succeeds.

**WISCONSIN.**—A. F. Krueger, Janesville; meat; damaged by fire. E. I. Tozier, Stevens Point; meat, etc., E. I. Tozier & Co. succeeded. J. C. Hull, Viola; meat, etc.; Fred Morris succeeds.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Newark, N. J., Butchers' Association last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Albert Eberhard; vice president, Daniel Kuhn; treasurer, J. Metz; recording secretary, A. Oesterle; financial secretary, Charles Herbst; revision committee, Daniel Mugler, August Herbst, August Hockenjos. The society has forty-eight members in good standing, and its cash assets amount to \$2,600.

The German Butchers' Association at Indianapolis, Ind., has a "Ladies' Section." This "Section" gave a ball a few days ago. About 300 took part in the grand march at the local Germania Hall. The officers of the "Section" are: Mrs. Heinrichs, Mrs. Rhode, Mrs. Row and Mrs. Charles Walker, and they were the hostesses.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., deny that its members are opposed to advancing the retail price of meats. And the report that there is a split in the ranks is, says Secretary Stout, a falsehood. The association is now working on the increase. It is trying to get the members to agree on some uniform scale of prices for all markets.

The Louisville (Ky.) Butchers' Union held its annual ball last week. It is the most numerous attended event in that city. This Union is an organization noted for its deeds of charity, especially in the way of taking care of the widows and orphans of its deceased members. A fund out of which weekly benefits are paid to sick members of the Union, and also from which the death benefits are paid to surviving relatives of deceased members, is kept up by assessments on the members and by the proceeds of annual entertainments such as the one given last week.

## NEW SHOPS

V. L. Stohr has opened a market in the Gardner building, Goshen, N. Y.

W. B. Payson has opened a butcher shop at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Jerome McMullin will soon build a meat market at Doylestown, Pa.

Houghton Bros., of Maryland, have opened their new market in the Scott block, Milford, N. Y.

M. J. Anderson has opened his meat market at McFarland, Ky.

The meat and provision store of Henry A. Hess, at Fourth and Line streets, Camden, N. J., is just opened.

Irving H. Tirrell has resigned as manager of the St. Albans Beef Company, at St. Albans, Vt., and will open a meat market soon somewhere thereabouts.

C. E. Wright is the new butcher at Central Bridge, N. Y.

Butcher Fletcher will again open a meat market in the Fletcher Block at Goshen, N. Y.

Langsdorf & Hauenstein opened a market at St. Charles, Mo.



**\$1000.00 IN GOLD**

**\$1,000.00**

*in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.*

**IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE**

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

**B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists,** 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

*In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.*



### COOKING TESTS OF MEATS

The Department of Agriculture has published in Bulletin No. 102 "Experiments on Losses in Cooking Meat," by Dr. H. S. Grindley of the University of Illinois. The tests were verified. The losses in pan boiling, plain boiling and stewing meats were observed. Such factors were studied as influence the losses affected by cooking the meat for different lengths of time and at different temperatures, the influence of the chemical composition and of the size and the piece of meat used. In some cases the volatile products were estimated. In all, thirty-nine cooking experiments are reported, and the results obtained are carefully tabulated.

The results reached are interesting. Some are as yet unpublished. Those given, however, are instructive. Among the most important ones may be mentioned the following: (1) The chief loss in weight during the cooking of beef is due to the driving off of water. (2) When beef is cooked in water from 3 to 26 per cent. of the total solids are found in the broth, but the material thus removed is not actual loss if the broth is utilized for soup or in other ways. (3) Beef which has been used for the preparation of beef tea or broth, has lost comparatively little nutritive value, though much of the flavoring material has been removed. (4) The smaller the piece of meat the greater is the percentage of loss; and the longer the meat is cooked the greater becomes the loss of constituents. (5) When pieces of meat weighing from one and one-half to five pounds are cooked at 175 to 185 degrees, there appears to be little difference in the amount of material found in the broth whether the meat is placed in cold water or hot water at the start. Certain phases of the work are still under study at the university so that portions of the bulletin are considered as only a report of progress. The losses resulting from cooking meat by different methods than those reported, are still being studied. The exact chemical changes brought about in meat by cooking it in different ways, are being investigated by the use of more delicate methods of analysis than have so far been employed, and the separation and determination of those broths and meat extracts which have never yet been determined are also receiving attention.

### A COUNTRY MEAT CURE

A lot of country butchers who have no way of selling or keeping their green pork are in need of some cheap and convenient cure.

An authority says for each 100 pounds of meat weigh out 4 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of granulated sugar and 2 ounces of saltpetre and mix them thoroughly. Rub the meat once every three days with a third of the mixture. While the meat is curing it is best to have it packed in a barrel or tight box. For the sake of convenience it is best to have two barrels and to transfer the meat from one to the other each time it is rubbed. After the last rubbing the meat should lie in the barrel for a week or ten days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke. To have the meat nicely cured it is desirable to keep it in a cool and rather moist place. A good cellar is the most convenient place for curing meat on most farms. This recipe should not be used where the meat must be kept

in a warm and dry place, as the preservatives will not penetrate easily and uniformly. Meat cured after this recipe will be found to be very sweet and palatable.

### GIVE AND TAKE

There are always lots of people who will tell us what to do. In fact, some people seem to make that their stock in trade, giving constant advice to others, which if applied by themselves would result in their gaining a competency in an incredibly short time. But how many people of this kind tell what not to do? The butcher is frequently told how to run his shop. Probably he knows better than any one else. But does he invite from his customers suggestions and criticisms? The latter may be very unpleasant, the more so if founded on truth, but for all that they would give him an idea of what was not suitable or pleasant in many ways, and an excellent opportunity to firmly establish the good will and friendship of the fault-finder, by correcting things which really ought to be done.

Of course there are cranks who are chronic "kickers," but then there are many customers who are not classed among these, who rather than submit to a "smart" answer or a jesting excuse when suggesting changes, will transfer their trade because of glaring faults, which could and should be corrected.

It is a mistaken idea to reject all advice, good and bad. It is just as bad on the other hand to accept all advice offered. There must be a discrimination, and it is far safer to lend your ear to criticism which, in nine cases out of ten, is really good advice than to reject this well meaning aid to your business.

Give due attention to the wants and desires of customers, and not only take well-meant advice, but turn that same advice to your own advantage by showing that you readily and freely accept it.

### The Nazeing Pig

The London "Meat Trades Journal," in its issue of Jan. 23, contains the following interesting story of a much talked about hog:

At Epping Sessions on Friday last, George Hampton and Miss Hampton, of Nazeing, appeared on an adjourned summons for keeping a pig in a manner which is injurious to health. The pig in question is the one which occupied a bedroom at Nazeing and behaved "Just like a civilized human being."

Miss Hampton now applied to be allowed six weeks to build a shed for the pig.

The Bench ordered the pig's removal from the house within six weeks' time on a penalty of ten shillings for every day over.

In connection with this wonderful pig, we may add that a few days ago, in company with a friend, we drove over from Buckhurst Hill to have a look at the Essex marvel. The whole interior of the cottage and the little side-room where his pigship lay was perfectly sweet, and if, perhaps, not as daintily furnished as some of the imaginative reporters of the daily papers made it appear, it was certainly no worse than ninety per cent. of the average cottage homes of England. Miss Hampton, on the occasion of our visit, went through her usual demonstrative attentions to the pig, kissing it frequently, and addressing it generally in the tender style of a mother speaking to a baby. The scene was not inspiring; probably some sensitive people would describe it as disgusting—we will not dispute this. To our practical inquiries as to its age, weight, length, etc., Miss Hampton informed us it was turned three years old, weighed 95 stone (1340 lbs. if it was a stone of 14 lbs., or 600 lbs. if a short stone of 8 lbs.) and measured 7 feet 10 inches from the top of the head to the rump, and 10

feet from the tip of its snout to the extreme end of its tail. Asked when it was weighed last, we were told it never had been weighed, but that various gentlemen butchers and pork butchers had guessed it would weigh so much. Further interrogated as to whether the stone was 14 lbs. or 8 lbs., Miss Hampton couldn't tell, and seemed to fight rather shy of giving any information on the subject. She was equally reticent as to what offers had been made to her as to purchasing the pig, and once more began addressing her dear old boy, kissing and stroking it most affectionately. These endearments were only acknowledged by a grunt, and even the further attention of a nice little biscuit merely evoked a grunt still more hoggish. We think the weight of the pig has been greatly exaggerated, and although it is certainly quite a giant in its way, it is not an animal that the average pork butcher would care to invest his money in.

### SELLING PELTS IN AUSTRALIA

A Melbourne (Australia) skin broker writes as follows in regard to the system of selling sheepskins on that continent:

"The bulk of sheepskins passing through this market is sold by auction at the various brokers' weekly sales. The sales by 'tendering' are those of sheep treated at the freezing establishments, the skins of which are almost invariably sold on 'sheep's back,' in which case there is, as far as I can see, no other method practicable, except the 'tender' system, unless it be private dealing. It must be remembered that skins sold on 'sheep's back' have to be taken delivery of by the purchaser in a green state from the slaughter-yard, to be fellmongered or dried for shipment. The buyers of this class of skins are, of course, limited to the fellmongering trade almost exclusively, to whom the advantage of obtaining skins in the green state is obvious, and as the fresh skin is more easily and economically worked the fellmonger ought to be in a position to pay a higher price than the dry skin buyer for shipment. From the keen desire of the fellmongers to obtain the pelt fresh, it is doubtful whether the price ever really suffers, notwithstanding the limited circle of buyers. The objection that there is no assurance that the unsuccessful tenderer wanted the skins, or that prices were not arranged between parties before the figures were handed into the agent, holds good in either sale by auction or private contract, buyers being in a position under all methods to do exactly the same thing. If dissatisfied with the highest tender the seller has always the option of rejection, in which case he has the auction floor to fall back upon—but then the skins must be 'headed,' 'trotted' and dried, which mean both time and expense."

The butcher finds quite a different system in this country. The salt stock abattoir and the country butcher both finds that he has a fixed contract six months ahead for all pelts he pulls. The farmer looks up the nearest collector of sheepskins.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

Young & Becker now own the meat market formerly run by James Onderdonk at Central Bridge, N. Y.

Mr. Nichols has bought the Stevens' meat market on Glass street, Sherman Heights, Tenn.

M. J. Moriarty purchased the S. Friend meat market at Hackensack, N. J.

Peck & Dennis has purchased the market at 2756 Superior street, Glenville, O.

F. J. Foust & Son sold their butcher shop at Barborton, O. The purchasers closed the market.

Rice Bros. have bought W. W. Thurston's meat market at Nawa, Ia.

Clarence Lum purchased the meat business of D. Gorton at West Winfield, N. Y.

John R. Marsh's meat market at Plainfield, N. J., has been sold to Smalley Brothers of that city.

## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

### CONRONS ADDING TO PLANT

Conron Brothers, the great poultry and game dealers, who have erected at 189-191 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, one of the finest cold storage and poultry selling plants in the country, are already making additions to its facilities. They are now putting in another 50-ton refrigerating machine, which will make this wonderful plant as nearly perfect as possible. Butchers and others handling poultry and game would learn many things of profit to them in an inspection of this modern plant, and Conron Bros. would be glad to have them call.

### The Best View of Hams

Manager M. Katz, of the Joseph Bacharach Company is entirely over his cold and recent indisposition. He's at his desk shoving out the goods and raking in the "monish" in his usual, energetic style. Mr. Katz says that the best view of hams and sausages is the financial cash view and that these provisions look their best when they are filling big orders.

### Fell on His Arm

M. Buxbaum, the big marketman at 115th street and 8th avenue, fell the other day and badly injured his arm. He wears it in a sling.

### Back to His Meat Job

Jim Stewart is back to his old love. It's not a divorce case. Some weeks ago James resigned as manager of Armour's Small Stock abattoir, Jersey City, to go into the printing and book binding business. On Monday he gave up the publishers' art and rejoined Armour & Co.'s staff. The boys were glad to see Jim back. His headquarters are 175 Duane street.

### A New Jersey Hustler

L. H. Stein, of Trenton, N. J., is one of the progressive men of that bustling city. He is the only commission man in town. Mr. Stein conducted a meat market at Fort Worth, Tex., when the population numbered only 500, and he had every family in the city for a customer. At present he is running two ice-houses—one in Burlington, the other at Trenton. He is killing his own small stock.

On entering his private office one is confronted by a magnificent buffalo head, mounted in first-class style, which Mr. Stein claims is one of the finest in existence. Mr. Stein's hard and conscientious work has pushed him to the front ranks of the prominent business men of Trenton.

H. A. Dixon has bought the business of A. W. Anderson, at 339 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Dixon is well adapted to conduct this business, as he was formerly manager for Mr. Anderson. There is no doubt as to his success, particularly as his charming young wife handles all the money, and attends to the books entirely. This in itself is of much value.

George Pfnebler, Jr., president of the Benchmen's Association, was presented with a handsome chain and charm last week by the admiring members of Charter Branch. This is just another token of George's popularity.

Louis Henckel, the prosperous butcher at 1143 Clermont avenue, Philadelphia, was put in the Toms this week for alleged bigamy.

John G. Roth, of the John C. Roth Packing Company at Cincinnati, O., passed through New York last week en route to Europe. Mrs. Roth accompanied him.

### RETAIL BUTCHERS' BALL

The best ball that has ever been conducted by the East Side (New York) Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association was held Wednesday night at the Lexington Opera House, Third avenue and 58th street. The large ballroom was a blaze of light, and the immense crowd seemed to enjoy themselves to the limit.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Schlichter, representing the Nelson Morris West Harlem branch; Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Hein; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schmidt, Mr. Schlosser and Miss Heinsfurter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Haug, representing the John Correll Company; Mr. and Mrs. Rufe Rief, A. Kallman and Miss M. Kallman, Col. and Mrs. Sam Praeger, representing Swift & Company's West Harlem market; Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandel, representing Armour's West Harlem market; Mr. and Mrs. I. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Weil, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Rosenau, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Haas, Mr. and Mrs. E. O'neil, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lonn, Mr. and Mrs. Toby Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hein, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Greenwald, H. Meyer, of the Third avenue Beef Company, and his betrothed, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bloch, Mrs. Ray Heilbrunn and George S. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Liginger, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hein, Charles Kreiger and daughter, George Liginger, Jr., and Miss Stettler, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Buchsbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Buchsbaum, Wachtel brothers and wives, Mr. Hedian, representing Street & Coughlan, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Heinsfurter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Katz, Mrs. Gunther and family and many others too numerous to mention.

The grand march was the feature of the evening, and wound up with the guests marching sixty-four couples abreast.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett did a cake walk in great shape, and were heartily applauded.

Among the particularly handsome ladies were noticed Miss Krieger, in white; Miss Flo Heinsfurter, white lace over white satin, diamond ornaments; Mrs. Joe Frank, the lady in black jet; Mrs. Jacob Heim, and the Dresden doll, Miss Wormser, sister of Mr. Wormser, representative of Nelson Morris' Westchester branch, and Miss M. Kallman.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Yakima Market Company has been incorporated up in Oregon. The incorporators are H. A. Brasen, L. C. Brasen and A. E. Brasen. It will sell meat.

The "varioid contagion," the new disease out in California, does not destroy the patient's appetite for meat.

Dr. Pentz, of Baltimore, will introduce in the Maryland legislature a bill providing for the inspection of meats.

The Mammoth Market Co. has opened a mammoth meat market in Ansonia, Conn. It handles every thing from the humble egg to a beef carcass.

W. P. Myers, the oldest butcher but one in Wheeling, W. Va., has just retired from business. F. Schenk is the oldest timer. Butcher Myers opened his shop in 1861—over 40 years cutting meat.

York (Pa.), butchers are particular. It is said that Baltimore will take any old bovine skate. But York butchers object to buying beeves that produce jaw-tiring steaks. Now Baltimore wants meat inspection.

Samuel Magnant, the meat man at Webster, Mass., is a sensible man. He has dropped trading stamps.

Wm. Schneider has moved his market at St. Charles, Mo., to Main and Washington streets of that city.

H. L. Steinfeld, the butcher at Berlin, N. H., is tired of the meat business. Retailing is agin' him.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Otto Trostel, the well known butcher at 376 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill., was killed on Feb. 6 by a gas explosion in his market. Pocket gas the danger is called.

James M. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., oldest provision merchant, is dead at the age of 70 years.

Wenzel Studnicka, a butcher at Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide in that city last week.

Tim Collins, the butcher brother of Fire Commissioner John Collins, of Elizabeth, N. J., was found dead Sunday morning wedged in the ice at Pier 6 on Staten Island Sound.

"Dick Beresford, the pioneer butcher of Cincinnati, O., died last week at his home, Washington avenue, Norwood, aged 79 years.

Wm. Prehofer, for many years well known in the wholesale meat business of Philadelphia, Pa., but for ten years retired, fell on the pavement last week and received injuries from which he died.

### SHOPS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Otto Frostel's butcher shop at 376 Twenty-Second street, Chicago, Ill., had an explosion Feb. 6 and 11 persons are believed to have been killed. The owner, his wife, and five children are among the killed.

Thomas O'Connor's meat market at Kansas City, Mo., was visited by fire last week.

Pay's meat market in Oberlin, O., was burned last week.

Fire a few days ago destroyed the poultry and meat store of Cal. Shinn, at Mentone, Ind.

Middleton's meat market has been burned at Herington, Kan.

Martin Graffen's meat market at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire last week.

James Moriarty, marketman at Holyoke, Mass., last week filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,275. Available assets about \$800.

Michael Ferrell's butcher shop at Monroe, Ohio, has been burned.

Simon Bohl's market on South Main street, Waterbury, Conn., was burned out a few days ago. He is temporarily located at 21 Phoenix avenue.

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A. B. C. Code,  
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## ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT  
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 25,000; last week, 26,000; same week last year, 33,000. Cattle show a slight change for the better this week, the top price being realized Thursday at \$6.65. Good quality medium weight steers and choice butcher cows second. The strongest advance heavy weight feeders, and well bred stockers are still increasing in value, while the common grades are only barely steady. Meal and Southern cattle active; firm prices with top at \$5.30.

Hog receipts for the week were 82,000; last week, 53,000; same week last year, 72,000. The increased receipts early in the week caused a slight decline but the slight reaction of the past two days leaves values to-day five cents higher than the same day last week. Heavies, \$6.30 to \$6.50; mixed packers, \$6 to \$6.40; lights, \$5.40 to 6.10; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Sheep receipts for the week were 13,000; last week, 8,000; same week last year, 12,000. There seems to be no abatement to the mutton appetite, and values are 35c. to 50c. higher in the past seven days. Choice lambs selling at \$6.20 to \$6.45; yearlings, \$5.70 to \$6.20; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.20; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.

Slaughterers' purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	6,500	31,000	5,000
Fowler .....	700	7,600	200
Schwarzschild .....	3,500	6,700	2,000
Swift .....	2,500	20,000	3,500
Cudahy .....	2,700	15,000	1,500
Ruddy .....	400	.....	300
Butchers .....	300	800	100

### OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—Closing quotations for both fat cattle and good cows and heifers are generally a shade stronger than a week ago. Receipts were heavier the first of the week, and prices declined 15¢/20¢. on Monday and Tuesday. Since then, however, with only moderate supplies there has been a steadily advancing tendency until the early decline was completely wiped out. The demand from dressed beef men has been very urgent throughout and the only load of cattle that went on to Chicago sold for less than they could have sold for here. Good cows and heifers have ruled very firm but common and canning grades have declined 15¢/25¢. for the week. Desirable fleshy feeding steers have been in active demand all week at firm figures, but the common light and medium weight grades have gone off 15¢/25¢ and they are very slow sale at that.

**HOGS.**—Supplies have been comparatively heavy this week and the offerings have included a liberal proportion of common light and underweight loads. Prices have ruled somewhat uneven. Opening at the low point of the year on Monday there was a 20¢/25¢ advance by Thursday which was followed by a heavy break on Friday that wiped out the greater portion of the advance. Conditions in general show no particular change as compared with last week and the heavy and butcher weight loads still command a ready sale, with light and underweight stuff selling down at the bottom of the list. Prices are on a par with or above Chicago however and Iowa hogs continue to constitute nearly half the receipts at this point. There is little indication of any immediate break in prices for hogs of good weight but prices for light weights depend in a large measure on the size of the receipts.

**SHEEP.**—The increased receipts this week did not seem to dull the demand any and trade has ruled active and strong throughout. Prices have shown an advance of 25¢/40¢. for practically all grades and the demand is very active for all decent killing stock. There is some inquiry for feeders and prices are strong but offerings of this kind have been very limited.

### ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 11.

Receipts of cattle last week totaled 6,426; previous week, 6,889, and same week a year ago, 5,877. Choice, finished beefs were scarce and good ones were in light numbers, while medium and partly fattened steers were in the majority. The cold, stormy weather impeded the trade, and the market ruled somewhat uneven, and the week closed with a decline of 10c. to 20c., best kinds displaying the least break. Cows and heifers were in moderate supply and in excellent demand at the highest point of the season, especially the good weighty grades. The bad weather keep many stockers and feeder buyers at home, and the inquiry was for only the choice yearlings and best fleshy feeders, for which prices held about steady, but medium cattle and light weight stockers were dull at a decline of 20c. to 35c.

Supplies of hogs reached a total of 50,310, previous week 32,822 and 30,306 same week a year ago. The decided increase in receipts was due largely to the fact that the market permitted shippers paying 6.00 or better for swine, for which figures farmers are tenaciously holding out for. Weights showed an increase, and the quality was generally good to choice. Packers are still quite bearish, and break the market when receipts are at all liberal.

Arrivals in the sheep division numbered 6,402, previous week 1,562 and 6,295 same week a year ago. The enlargement in receipts was due to a freer movement of Colorado offerings, as native supplies were still comparatively light. There was a marked improvement in the quality over late, the bulk of the offerings being on the good to choice order. Buyers were eager takers, and sellers had no trouble at all in securing another material, prices going up 10c. to 15c., with instances of best lambs showing a gain of 25c.

### ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending February 12 were as follows: 14,802 cattle, 32,020 hogs and 3,664 sheep.

**CATTLE.**—About steady, with a fair supply and good demand for best steers. Ordinary butcher cattle sold moderately well. Calves higher.

**HOGS.**—Market rules stronger to higher this week under influence of light receipts and active demand; heavy hogs still scarce, but there was a fair representation of medium weights and an overabundance of trashy pigs and light hogs. Good pigs sold well, as did desirable smooth hogs of any weight, but rough culls, thin stock very dull.

**SHEEP.**—In good demand, steady and strong.

### Provision Markets

The receipts during the week ending February 12 were: Hams, 458,000 lbs.; meat, 3,466,000 lbs.; lard, 1,105,000 lbs., and no pork.

Essentially unchanged throughout the line; boxed meats steady to strong, but quiet.

**PORK.**—F. o. b. in a jobbing way—standard (1901 make)—at \$15.35; new at \$16.10.

**LARD.**—Choice steam on east side nominal at 9.25c., kettle rendered selling at 10c. (in a small way at 10 1-4c.)

**TALLOW.**—Country unchanged; No. 1 new 6 1-4c., No. 2 at 5 1-4c., cake at 6 1-2c. Packers choice nominally at 7c. Edible held 7 1-4 @ 7 1-2c.

**OLEO STEARINE** held at 10 1-2c.

**HIDES** unchanged; heavy stock in best demand.

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Rendering Works,  
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# CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

## Live Stock RECEIPTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Feb. 6....	9,387	669	29,366	14,784
Friday, Feb. 7.....	3,290	392	43,779	3,528
Saturday, Feb. 8.....	198	36	40,619	128
Monday, Feb. 10.....	20,513	305	35,465	18,450
Tuesday, Feb. 11....	5,164	1,438	40,708	10,274
Wednesday, Feb. 12.	20,000	600	55,000	16,000

## SHIPMENTS.

Thursday, Feb. 6....	4,458	180	7,425	1,475
Friday, Feb. 7.....	2,717	122	10,105	796
Saturday, Feb. 8.....	1,100	7	7,555	510
Monday, Feb. 10....	4,103	51	8,078	1,766
Tuesday, Feb. 11....	2,185	166	6,005	1,503
Wednesday, Feb. 12.	4,000	40	7,500	2,500

## Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs....	\$6.00 @	6.50
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs....	5.75 @	6.50
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers....	5.00 @	5.75
Plain to common beef steers....	4.50 @	5.25
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs....	4.00 @	4.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs....	4.00 @	4.75
Fair to medium feeders....	3.75 @	4.25
Plain to fair light stockers....	3.00 @	3.50
Bulls, good to choice....	4.00 @	4.50
Bulls, common to medium....	3.25 @	3.75
Good fat cows and heifers....	4.00 @	5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	3.50 @	4.00
Common to good canning cows....	2.00 @	3.00
Veal, calves, common to fancy....	7.00 @	7.50
Corn fed western steers....	5.00 @	6.00
Fed Texas steers....	4.50 @	5.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers....	3.75 @	4.00

## Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy....	\$6.25 @	6.47½
Selected medium and heavy butchers....	6.05 @	5.25
Good to choice heavy packing....	6.10 @	6.30
Fair to good heavy packing....	5.80 @	6.15
Good to choice heavy mixed....	5.85 @	6.05
Good to choice light mixed....	5.70 @	5.90
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs....	5.60 @	5.80
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs....	5.15 @	5.40
Rough, stags and throwouts....	3.00 @	5.00

## Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings....	\$3.25 @	5.50
Good to choice native wethers....	5.25 @	5.40
Medium to choice mixed natives....	4.25 @	4.75
Good to prime western muttons....	5.00 @	5.25
Fair to choice fat ewes....	4.50 @	5.00
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders....	3.00 @	3.50
Culls, bucks and tail end lots....	2.75 @	3.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders....	4.00 @	4.50
Native lambs, poor to fair....	5.00 @	5.30
Native lambs, good to fancy....	6.40 @	6.65
Western lambs, poor to fair....	5.00 @	5.50
Western lambs, good to choice....	6.40 @	6.65

## Packers' Purchases Last Week

### HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	60,000
Anglo-American .....	23,000
Royd & Lunham .....	10,000
Continental Packing Co.....	21,000
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	8,500
Hammond Co.....	9,200
Nelson Morris & Co.....	15,000
Swift & Company.....	45,000
S. & S. Co.....	5,300
City Butchers.....	11,400
Total.....	210,200

## General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The receipts of hogs continue large, and with all the talk about short crop, high-priced feed, famine, etc., the supply at all markets is still breaking all records. While the average weight of the offerings continues lighter than former years, the quality is good and average weight increasing. The demand from all quarters continues strong, and prices have been well sustained, packers taking the large receipts just as though they were sure the run was going to let up right away, or as though they were loaded with provisions and are looking for a good place to sell them.

The bulk of the good hogs are selling from 6.15 to 6.40, with the top 6.50, and the light weight hogs selling from 5.80 to 6.15. From the latest and most reliable reports we can obtain, we are satisfied that the receipts will continue liberal for some weeks at least. Much will depend upon the course of the market as to just when the receipts will change. Any let-up in the receipts, however, during the near future, we believe, will be only temporary, or

will be caused by a decline in the market that would cause farmers to wait for another upturn.

It is hard to predict the future at this time, as so much depends upon the actual position of the packers and the action of the provision market. The demand will naturally continue liberal, but at present prices we still believe the demand will not be as large as last year, and we therefore advise our readers to operate on a conservative basis and to watch the provision market carefully before discounting the future.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle continue liberal, and the quality only fair. The demand has fallen off somewhat, as the packers claim the prices they are able to obtain for the beef is causing them a heavy loss, both in this country and Europe. Prices for butcher stock and the general run of cattle show a sharp decline compared with the best time last month, in fact many grades of cattle are selling from 50¢@75c. per 100 lbs. lower. There is still a wide range in prices. Strictly choice steers are not very plentiful, and still command a good premium. We do not look for much change in the situation for the near future, but have confidence in a strong market for good to choice fat cattle later on. The demand for stockers and feeders is still limited, owing to the cold weather. However, before next month is out we look for a considerable increase in the demand, and would not be surprised to see better prices.

**SHEEP.**—Those of our readers who have paid any attention to the information given them regarding the markets can now more fully appreciate the persistency with which we predicted a good advance in the near future for sheep and lambs. Prices have advanced from 50¢@75c. per 100 lbs. all along the line this month, and at this writing, February 12, the best lambs are selling in the Chicago market at 6.65, the best yearlings at 6.25 and the best heavy sheep at 5.25, with other grades in proportion. The supply is moderate compared with last year, and with a broad, open market and good, honest competition, sheep and lambs are taking their proper position in the live stock market. We look for continued strength in this department for some time, and while, of course, we are liable to have some reactions whenever the situation warrants, we believe in still higher prices during the next few months.

## Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Louis A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 12.

We have to report a more active market in ammoniates at Chicago. The demand for the past week has been exceedingly good, and producers now report that they are sold up very close, and from the looks of things blood must advance very shortly. We quote the market as follows: Ground blood, 16¢@17 per cent., \$2.02 1-2¢@2.05 per unit; ground tankage, 10¢@15 per cent., \$1.95 and 10 per unit; concentrated, 16 per cent., \$1.90 per unit; hoof meal, 16 and 18 per cent., \$1.90@1.95; ground steamed bone, \$16 per ton.

## Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 12.

There has been good buying of green meats this week, and the market is firm at higher prices than last quoted. S. P. meats show little change. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 8¢@10 av., nominally 9 1-4; do., 10¢@12 av., nominally 9 1-4; do., 12¢@14 av., nominally 9 3-8¢@9 1-2; do., 14¢@16 av., nominally 9 3-8¢@9 1-2; do., 18¢@20 av., nominally 9 5-8¢@9 3-4; green picnics, 5¢@6 av., nominally 6 3-4¢@6 7-8; do., 6¢@8 av., nominally 6 3-4; do., 8¢@10 av., nominally 6 5-8¢@6 3-4; green N. Y. shoulders, 10¢@12 av., nominally 7 1-8; green skinned hams, 18¢@20 av., nominally 10¢@10 1-2; green clear bellies, 6¢@8 av., nominally 9 1-4; do., 8¢@10 av., nominally 9 1-4; do., 10¢@12 av., nominally 9 1-4.

## EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS

During the past three years some interesting experiments in the preservation of eggs have been carried out by Mr. F. T. Shutt, chemist to the Experimental Farms of the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture. The eggs used in these investigations were quite fresh, being supplied by the Poultry Department of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and taken from the nest within a few hours of being laid. In the experiments of 1898-99 some of the eggs were treated in the first week of gum arabic and 1 per cent. formalin. Outward appearance inferior to those in foregoing tests; yolks attached to shell; albumen decidedly discolored; odor not marked; air space normal; appearance of broken egg much inferior to those in preceding test; developing marked flavor on poaching.

5. Eggs continuously immersed in 5 per cent. gum arabic, plus 5 per cent. salicylic acid. Preserving solution quite mouldy and with a very bad smell. Egg-shells quite soft. The broken egg, though not unsightly, had a most nauseating odor, and was quite unfit for food.

6. Eggs continuously immersed in 5 per cent. dextrin plus 5 per cent. salicylic acid. Preserving solution very mouldy and smelling badly. Egg shells soft, and contents unfit for food.

7. Eggs dipped momentarily in dilute sulphuric acid, then washed and stored in a large bottle. All exceedingly bad; contents very offensive.

8. Eggs dipped momentarily in sulphuric acid, washed and dipped in alkaline ammonium oxalate, then stored in large bottle. All the eggs very bad, and contents offensive.

These experiments corroborate many of the results obtained in the previous year, and are held to afford further proof of the excellence of the eggs preserved in saturated lime-water. Mr. Shutt thinks that, on the whole, 2 per cent. sodium silicate gives better results than the 10 per cent. solution, but he is also of the opinion that lime-water is superior to both as an egg preservative. "Moreover, it is cheaper and pleasanter to handle."

## CONDITIONS IN INDIA

The most important seeds which form the bulk of the Indian oilseed trade—viz., linseed, rapeseed, and sesamum seed—are subject to the same climatic influence as wheat because they are cultivated in the same regions and under similar conditions. The quantity exported in 1900-1 amounted to barely 11,000,000 cwts., the lowest figure reached since 1882, when the crops also failed. But although the export was small last year, the prices for linseed and rapeseed ruled high, and the aggregate value of the trade was greater than in several seasons when the quantity exported has been much larger.

One result of the failure of the monsoon was indirectly indicated by the unprecedented export of hides, which amounted to 14,650,000 during the year. An almost equal number of skins of smaller animals other than horned cattle was also exported. There was, fortunately, a good market for these abnormal supplies, and prices were well maintained. Further "salvage from the famine wreckage" was represented by the export of 112,000 tons of

bones. An almost equal quantity had left the country during the previous twelve months, the average of former years being 78,000 tons. The Report states that "the 120 lakhs of rupees received for bones during the two years, 1899-1900, are a miserable set-off against the loss which the augmented exports represent above the ordinary cattle mortality of an average year. The export of oil-cake and rice-bran also increased, but this trade is to be regarded with the satisfaction with which economists view the utilization of articles previously treated as waste matter."

It is estimated that, owing to the effects of the drought and famine, the decline in the value of grain, pulse, and oilseeds exported in 1900-1 amounted to 500 lakhs of rupees.

#### METHODS FOR KEEPING PRICES LOW

A writer who evidently understands both the selling and the manufacturing end of the wool business thus exposes things in the "Australian Pastoralists' Review":

"More particularly at this period of the year does it become difficult to judge of the actual position of affairs throughout the numerous articles of manufacture for which sheep's wool is employed as a basis. When the markets in Australia and in the River Plate are just getting into the full swing of their season, the inducement to those engaged on a larger scale in topmaking, spinning and manufacturing, to make things look their worst is very great. By working close, by withholding orders (in which operation I fancy even the wholesale buyer of goods co-operates), by squeezing those from whom they obtain their tops and yarns, causing the men of slender capital to sell at reduced rates, they give a flat and sickly aspect to the entire industry, trusting to recoup themselves for any loss they may individually suffer through these tactics, by securing cheap raw material wherewith to enter upon the work of the coming year. Of course this is all perfectly legitimate from their point of view, but it is hard upon the smaller people in every branch of the industry, who, in this country at least, continue to be its backbone, and hard upon the wool-grower, who naturally prefers to turn over quickly what it has taken him twelve months to produce; in other words, to possess the fruit of his labors in cash. That a portion, or it may be all the profit derivable from his labor, should pass into other hands through such market manipulation must strike him as somewhat unfair. Even the proverbial comfort of a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush, and the knowledge that even the most skilful arrangements which men may make to enrich themselves sometimes miscarry, will hardly suffice to remove from his mind the feeling of having been wronged."

#### TRADE-MARKS

37,660. Beef Extracts. Liebig Extract Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 7, 1901. Essential feature—The representation of a Greek cross having one arm projecting through a crown and a series of lines radiating from said crown. Used since Nov. 22, 1901.

37,662. Soap and Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Albert F. Wood, Detroit,

### CHICAGO

#### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May .....	15.80	15.85	15.77½	15.82½
July .....	15.95	15.90	15.85	15.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.45	9.45	9.42½	9.42½
July .....	9.55	9.55	9.52½	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.50
July .....	8.57½	8.00	8.57½	8.60

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May .....	15.85	16.05	15.85	15.92½
July .....	15.95	16.10	15.92½	15.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.45	9.60	9.45	9.52½
July .....	9.55	9.67½	9.55	9.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.52½	8.60	8.52½	8.57½
July .....	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.67½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May .....	15.90	16.00	15.90	15.95
July .....	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.52½	9.55	9.52½	9.52½
July .....	9.60	9.65	9.60	9.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.52½	8.60	8.52½	8.57½
July .....	8.67½	8.67½	8.65	8.67½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May .....	15.95	15.95	15.87½	15.90
July .....	16.00	16.00	15.97½	16.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.47½	9.47½	9.45	9.47½
July .....	9.60	9.62½	9.55	9.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.55	8.57½	8.52½	8.52½
July .....	8.65	8.65	8.62½	8.62½
September .....	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.72½

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.42½	9.42½	9.40	9.40
July .....	9.52½	9.52½	9.50	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.52½	8.52½	8.47½	8.47½
July .....	8.62½	8.62½	8.57½	8.57½

Mich. Filed March 15, 1901. Essential feature—The word "Satin." Used since July, 1885.

37,648. Soap. Bell & Bogart Soap Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 7, 1901. Essential Feature—The words "King Cole's, and a pictorial representation of King Cole." Used since June 1, 1901.

#### PATENTS

691,505. Process of Utilizing the Intestines of Hogs. Peter F. Turner, Chicago, Ill. Filed Aug. 28, 1901. Serial No. 73,545.

691,681. Aseptic Preparation from Pancreas and Process of Producing Same. Wilhelm Weber, Stolberg II., Germany, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Rhenania, Aachen, Germany. Filed Aug. 28, 1900. Serial No. 28,335.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of the Cross Oil Filters and the Burt exhaust head include about all of the prominent concerns of the country among their customers. Their claim of being the largest manufacturers of oil filters in the world seems well founded, inasmuch as the sale of the Cross Oil Filter now extends to 28 different countries.

#### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	18.25

#### BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

#### EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.35
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

#### Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

#### BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$11.00
Plate beef.....	10.50
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

#### DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. cloads.....	11

#### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 11½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 12
Shoulders.....	a 9
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 8
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15

#### PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 8
Hocks.....	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 8
Pork Tenderloins.....	17 a
Pork loins.....	8½ a 9
Spare ribs.....	6½ a 7
Trimminings.....	a 7
Boston butts.....	7 a 7½
Cheek meat.....	4 a
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	a a

#### BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1.....	13 No. 1.....
No. 2.....	15 No. 2.....
No. 3.....	17 No. 3.....
No. 4.....	18 No. 4.....

#### CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼ a 5¼
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	3 a 3¼
White clarified.....	a 3½
Plantation granulated.....	4¼ a 4½
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

#### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 42½
Hog bungs.....	a 8½
Leaf lard.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 62½



## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 10.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,736	...	535	18,962	7,682
Sixtieth street....	3,619	119	2,398	12,059	500
Fortieth street....	...	...	...	12,957	...
West Shore Rail. 2,980	63	...	364	...	...
Lehigh Valley....	1,710	...	...	3,044	...
Balt. & Ohio....	277	...	...	...	...
Scattering .....	43	...	31	...	...
Totals .....	11,342	182	2,995	31,416	24,183
Totals last week. 10,193	170	3,209	30,353	26,157	...

## WEEKLY REPORTS TO FEBRUARY 10.

	Live.	Live.	Qrs. of
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cevic.....	...	...	4,860
Nelson Morris Ss. Oceanic.....	...	...	2,300
Nelson Morris, Ss. Saxonia.....	...	...	2,500
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	...	...	2,150
Swift & Co., Ss. Saxonia.....	...	...	1,600
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cevic....	405	1,744	...
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Toronto..	...	625	...
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Cevic .....	405	...	...
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Louis.....	...	1,250	...
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Toronto.....	550	...	...
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria.....	37	60	125
Miscellaneous, Ss. Madiana.....	4	30	...
Total exports.....	1,401	2,459	14,785
Total exports last week.....	2,738	4,085	18,955
Boston exports this week.....	2,448	2,760	7,230
Baltimore exports this week.....	224	...	...
Philadelphia exports this week...	352	...	1,350
Portland exports this week.....	151	...	1,980
Newport News exports this week...	647	...	...
To London.....	1,723	1,125	1,230
To Liverpool.....	3,308	4,004	22,740
To Bristol.....	151	760	...
To Southampton.....	...	1,250	...
To Bermuda and West Indies....	41	90	125
Totals to all ports.....	5,223	5,979	25,345
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,537	8,036	28,549

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.65 @ \$6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.00 @ 5.60
Common and ordinary native steers...	4.25 @ 4.90
Oxen and stags.....	3.00 @ 5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00 @ 4.25
Good to choice native steers a year ago.	5.15 @ 5.45

## LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 9.75
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	@ 9.50
Grassers.....	@ 4.25
Buttermilks.....	@ 4.75

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.80 @ 6.70
Hogs, medium.....	6.75 @
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.75 @ 6.80
Pigs.....	6.75 @ 7.00
Roughs.....	5.60 @ 9.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, best.....	6.75 @ 6.90
Canada and state lambs, medium to fair...	6.50 @ 6.70
Canada and state lambs, culls.....	5.00 @
Export sheep.....	5.25 @
Bucks.....	4.00 @
Medium sheep.....	4.75 @ 5.00

## DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	5 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/4 @ 6 3/4

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 15
Veals, good to choice.....	@ 14 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good...	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.	8 @ 9

## DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, choice.....	@ 11
Canada and state lambs, medium to good...	10 @ 10 1/4
Canada and state lambs, common to fair...	9 @
Canada and state lambs, culls.....	8 @
Sheep, best.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, good.....	@ 8
Sheep, fair to medium.....	7 1/4 @ 8

## DRESSED POULTRY

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—West'n and young hens, fancy....	15 1/4 @ 16
Turkeys—West'n young and old hens, fancy	14 1/4 @ 15
Turkeys—Western, good to prime.....	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Western young toms, fancy.....	13 1/4 @ 15
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	10 @ 10
Chickens, squab broilers, per pair.....	50 @ 70
Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, fancy.....	22 @ 25
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large.....	17 @ 18
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes.....	14 @ 16
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy....	13 @ 14
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy....	13 @ 20
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fair to good	11 @ 12
Chickens, other Western, ayre, best.....	12 @ 13
Chickens, other Western, fair to good.....	10 @ 11 1/4
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., scalded.....	@ 12 1/4
Fowls, other Western, scalded, ayre, best....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Capons, Phila., fancy, large.....	18 @ 20
Capons, Phila., medium size.....	15 @ 17
Capons, Phila., small and slips.....	12 @ 14
Capons, Ohio, fancy, 8 lbs. and over.....	@ 17
Capons, other Western, large.....	16 @ 16
Capons, Western, mixed weights.....	14 @ 15
Capons, Western, small and slips.....	11 1/4 @ 13
Ducks, Western, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, poor to fair.....	9 @ 12
Geese, Western, prime.....	9 @ 10
Geese, poor to fair.....	7 @ 8
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	3.75 @
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	2.00 @

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Turkeys—Hens and toms, No. 1.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Turkeys—Young toms.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Turkeys—No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Chickens—Large, scalded, fancy.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Chickens—Average, No. 1.....	11 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2.....	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	17 @ 18
Broilers—Scalded.....	15 @ 16
Fowls—No. 1.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fowls—No. 2.....	7 @ 8
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1.....	11 @ 12

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, noneless.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/4 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11 1/4 @ 12

## LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@ 11
Fowls, prime, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, average, Southern, per pair.....	50 @ 60
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Pigeons, mixed, per pair.....	25 @ 30

## GAME

English snipe, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Golden plover, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....	40 @ 50
Wild duck, common.....	25 @ 30
Rabbits, small, per pair.....	15 @ 20
Jacks, per pair.....	30 @ 40

## FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	8 @ 8
Cod, heads on, market.....	6 @ 10
Halibut, white.....	12 @ 12
Halibut, gray.....	10 @ 14
Frozen Halibut.....	@ 9
Bluefish, live.....	@
Bluefish, frozen.....	@ 10
Eels, skin on.....	6 @ 8
Eels, skinned.....	9 @ 12 1/4
Lobsters, large.....	20 @ 25
Lobsters, medium.....	14 @ 16
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Mackerel, frozen, large.....	14 @ 16
Haddock.....	5 @ 7
Flounders.....	5 @ 10
Boiling Bass.....	25 @ 35
Pan Bass.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Bass, medium.....	18 @ 20

Southern sea bass, live.....	10 @ 12 1/4
Western salmon, steel head.....	22 @ 25
Salmon, silver, frozen.....	8 @ 8
Porgies, frozen.....	5 @ 6
Flukes.....	4 @ 5
Drawn, frozen Weakfish.....	5 @ 6
King fish, Southern.....	@
Pompano.....	20 @ 25
Scallops, large.....	@
Scallops, medium.....	@
Red Snappers, small.....	11 @ 12
Red Snappers, large.....	8 @ 10
Sheepshead.....	7 @ 9
Shad, Bucks.....	30 @ 35
Shad Roes, Florida.....	75 @ 1.00
Shad Bucks, Georgetown.....	50 @ 60
Shad Roes, Georgetown.....	2.00 @ 2.50 1/4

## BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	29 @
Creamery, firsts.....	27 @ 28
Creamery, seconds.....	25 @ 26
Creamery, lower grades.....	22 @ 24
Creamery, held fancy.....	23 @ 24
Creamery, held firsts.....	21 @ 22
Creamery, held seconds.....	19 @ 20
Creamery, held lower grades.....	16 1/4 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, fresh, fancy.....	20 @ 27
State dairy, full made, finest.....	21 @ 22
State dairy, tubs, fair to good.....	18 @ 20
State dairy, tubs, lower grades.....	15 1/4 @ 17
State dairy, tins, etc.....	15 1/4 @ 16
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	19 @ 20
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	19 @ 20
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	16 @ 18
Western factory, fresh, fancy.....	19 @ 20
Western factory, fresh, firsts.....	17 @ 18
Western factory, fresh, fair to good.....	16 @ 16 1/4
Western factory, June choice.....	16 1/4 @
Western factory, June fair to good.....	15 1/4 @ 16
Western factory, lower grade.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Rolls fresh, common to prime.....	15 @ 17
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	7 @ 9
Renovated Butter, fancy.....	22 1/4 @ 23
Renovated Butter, common to choice.....	15 1/4 @ 21
Packing stock.....	14 1/4 @ 16

## CHEESE

state, full cream, small, Fall made, col'd fancy	11 1/4 @ 12
state, full cream, small, fall m'de, white fancy	11 1/4 @ 12
state, full cream, small, Fall made, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/4
state, full c., small, early made, avg. best.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
state, full cream, large, fall made, fancy.....	10 1/4 @
state, full cream, large, Fall made, choice.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
state, full cream, large, Summer make, best.....	10 @
state, light skims, small, choice.....	9 @ 9 1/4
state, light skims, large, choice.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
state, part skims, prime.....	7 1/4 @ 8
state, part skims, fair to good.....	5 1/4 @ 7
state, part skims, common.....	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4
state Full Skims.....	@ 3

## EGGS

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, choice.....	29 @ 30
Wash'n and Balto., fresh gathered, choice.....	29 @ 29 1/4
Western, fresh gathered, choice.....	29 @ 29 1/4
Kentucky, fresh gathered, choice.....	29 @ 29 1/4
Western and Kentucky, fair to good.....	28 @ 29
Tennessee and other South'n, prime.....	28 1/4 @ 29
Tennessee and other South'n, fair to good.....	21 @ 22
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz.....	27 @ 27 1/4

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 65c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 25c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$20.00 @ 280.

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.40
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50



## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	2	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	2	4.50
X sheep, per dozen	2	3.50
Blind ribby sheep	2	3.50
Sheep, ribby	2	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	2	4.25
X lambs, per dozen	2	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	2	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	2	1.75
Culls, lambs	60	45

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per D. F.O.S.	45
Hog, American 1/4 bbls., per D.	45
Hog, American, kegs, per D.	45
Beef, rounda, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounda, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounda, per D.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per D.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per D.	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000 No. 1's	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000 No. 2's	3 @ 4 1/2

## SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 5

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1	13
1X moulding	12
1X	11 1/2
1 1/2	10
1 1/4	9
1 1/8	21
1 1/2	17
1 1/4	16
1 1/8	15
1 1/2	8

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a	19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.50	a	23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	2.15	a	2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a	13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.20	a	2.25
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.30	a	2.35
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a	19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a	16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a	15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a	15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a	7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	23.50	a	25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	2.30	a	2.35
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.90	a	2.95
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	2.90	a	3.00
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.85	a	2.90
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a	4.00
The same dried	4.25	a	4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95	a	\$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a	7.25

Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a	1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a	1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a	1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2	a	2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39	a	40

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. caustic soda 2.10 for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. caustic soda 2 1/4 for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. caustic soda 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.	
58 per cent. pure alkali 1 to 1.10 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. caustic soda ash 2 cts. lb.	
Borax 8 cts. lb.	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm oil in casks 5 1/2 cts; bbls 6 cts. lb.	
Green olive oil 55 to 58 cts. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil 56 to 60 cts. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin coconut oil 9 1/2 cts. lb.	
Ceylon coconut oil 7 1/4 to 8 cts.	
Cottonseed oil 41 to 43 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: \$3.25. N. \$3.70. W. G. \$4.15. W. W. \$4.25 per 250 lbs.	

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats	10/	15/	13
Oil cake	7/	6/	11
Bacon	10/	15/	13
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	13
Cheese	15/	22/6	2 M
Butter	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow	10/	15/	13
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	13
Pork, per bbl	1/6	2/	13

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers berth terms, Feb. 1/8. Cork for orders, Feb. 2/.

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	10
Allspice	7 1/2	8 1/2
Coriander	3 1/2	4 1/2
Mace	4 1/2	5

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The market for ammoniates the past week is fairly active, with fair demand from both East and South. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1-2@15 per cent., \$20.50@21 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10@10 per cent, \$19@20 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.85@1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.90@1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.25, \$2.27 1-2@10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore. Foreign sulphate of ammonia is quoted at about \$2.90@2.95 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There is absolutely no change in the situation of oleo oil from that reported in these columns in previous weeks. Rotterdam market 64 florins for the finest qualities; trade

very light, and no desire on the part of European churners to lay in large supplies.

Neutral lard is in the same position in which it was last week; price for choice quality 61 florins, and since neutral lard is lower now than oleo oil, the consumption of neutral lard is increasing.

Cotton oil is, if anything, a little stronger, and good demand at present from compound lard makers in this country.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, February 14.—Closing.—Beef firm; extra India mess 79s. Pork firm; prime mess Western 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 48s. 6d. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs; 41s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 44s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 45s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 44s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 45s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 36s. 6d. Butter steady; finest United States 90s.; good United States 72s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 48s. 6d.; American finest colored 49s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 30s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1/2 d. Linseed oil, firm, 31s. 6d.

## Lard in New York

Western steam, \$9.62.  
City steam, \$9.10 @ 9.25.  
Refined, Continent, \$9.85.  
Refined, South America, \$10.50.  
Refined, kegs, \$11.65.  
Compound, \$7.75 @ 8.00.

## HOG MARKET

## FEBRUARY 14.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 38,000; 2 1/2 c. to 5c. lower; \$5.55 @ 6.42 1/2.  
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$5.80 @ 6.40.  
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; slow; \$5.75 @ 6.40.  
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 12,000; steady; \$5.65 @ 6.45.  
OMAHA.—Receipts, 14,000; 5c. to 10c. lower; \$5.40 @ 6.25.  
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; steady; \$6.10 @ 6.40.  
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15 cars; strong; \$6.00 @ 6.60.

## To Advertisers

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